The Bombay Gazette,

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BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Manager, C. M. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 26th March 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine powerful Screw Steamer CORINGA, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

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4th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
4th April 1862.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 4th April 1862.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, KAKAPARACK-WALLA,
Bombay, 4th April 1862. Manager.

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W. NICOL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes street, 25th March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Knight*, Captain Watson, from London, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Zuleika*, Captain Riddell, from London, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land them at their risk and expense.

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Byculla	3.15	Narel	7.30
Tanna	4.7	Callian	8.23
Callian	4.45	Tanna	8.57
Narel ......Arrival	5.35	Byculla ...Arrival	9.45
Campoolee „	6.25	Bombay „	10.0

First, Second and Third Class Passengers will be booked by this Extra Train.

W. COOPER,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 3rd April 1862.

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CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to Lord Canning, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.
Rajah Suttochurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.
His Highness the Rajah of Kupperthallah.
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The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.
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Baboo Jotiendro Mohun Tagore.
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Pending the receipt of a printed tariff, messages will be received in Bombay for any telegraph station in the United Kingdom at the rate of Rs. 35-8 for the first twenty words including names and addresses of sender and receiver, and Rs. 17-12 for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words.

No figures to be used in a message.

All messages will be numbered as they are received, and will be forwarded from Jubal in the same order.

Every message to be accompanied by its cost, a small printed receipt will be handed to the messenger bringing it, upon which will appear the number of the message.

It is particularly requested that each message shall be forwarded to this office in a sealed envelope bearing upon its face the words "Overland telegram," and addressed to the Agent of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company.

As the majority of messages will come in about the time the mails leave, all correspondence about them will have to stand over until they have been despatched, and it is therefore advisable that trustworthy messengers should be sent with them so as to avoid the necessity for correspondence.

At present the undersigned is not prepared to furnish a list of the telegraph stations in the United Kingdom nor to state the rates for intermediate ports or places.

All messages from up country stations, must be accompanied by a reference for payment to some firm in Bombay. For further particulars apply at the office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Agent for P. & O. S. N. Co.,
and Red Sea and India Telegraph Company.
Bombay, 1st April 1862.

FOR SALE.

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II. The Straits' Settlement.
III. Education in the Punjaub.
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All communications on the subject to be made to W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, Military Square, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS hereby advertise for tenders for the construction of the Museum, to be delivered at the Government Central Museum, Town Hall, on or before the 15th instant.

The plans and specification will be on view at the Town Hall to the same date.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum
and Garden Committee.
Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.
Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

T. WILLIAMSON, Gentlemen's Hair Cutter, Begs to inform the Public and his Constituents, that he will only attend Gentlemen at their houses or till he selects a place in the Fort, as his present shop is under repairs.

T. WILLIAMSON.
31st March 1862.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.
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HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.
Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

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Cliquot	35	„
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St. Estephe—H. Hernozant	16	„
St. Jullien do.	20	„
Leoville do.	22	„
Fine Claret Augt. Meller and Co.	16	„
RHENISH WINES.		p. dz. pints.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	35	Rs. 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35	„ 18
Do. 2nd do.	30	
Rudésheimèr 1857	25	
Hochheimer 1857	28	

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MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue o ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

			Rs.
SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	24
Brown do. Yellow do.		„	22
MADERIA, very old		„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		„	34
Leoville		„	28
St. Julien		„	22
Medoc		„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul	Quarts	„	40
Do. ...A.DePaul	Pints	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„	36
Do. ...do.	Pints	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dember & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do.	per dozen	38
MOSELLE do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	21
TREACHER & Co. do.		„	18
CURACOA		„	42
MARASCHINO		„	40
SHERRY BRANDY		„	80
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
do.	Julies Robins (30 years old)		50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		
Do.	Hollands in cases		
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	21

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Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

Report of the Directors of the Indian Branch, for the Year Ending 31st December, 1861.

THE Directors have now to submit the usual Annual Statements to Policy Holders and the Public.

The Accounts have been carefully audited, at the Church Lane Office, by Mr. S. F. Seymour, and at the Chowringhee Office by Mr. C. F. Burgett and Mr. E. A. Flinders, and the following is an extract from their Reports:—

(1) There have been received 682 Proposals for assurance, amounting to Rupees 35.71,580, of which 101, for assurances amounting to Rupees 6,43,698, have been declined.

(2.) There have been issued 609 New Policies for fresh assurances, assuring Rupees 29,28,432, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,33.678-5-7.

(3.) There have been adjusted 80 Claims on 67 lives for the aggregate sum of Rupees 6,24,100 of which Rupees 45,370 has been recovered under reinsurances in London.

(4.) The Cancelments from all causes amount to Rupees 24,95,008, the relative Annual Income on which was Rupees 114,785-0-4.

(5.) The Policies in Force on 31st December 1861 are in number 2,738, assuring Rupees 1,55,68,672, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 6.97.065-13-11.

(6.) The gross Investments, all of which stand in three names, amount to Rupees 18,71,292-9-4. including Cash and Bank Balances: Rupees 13,08,583-14-0 being in Government Securites.

On the 21st February 1861, the Shareholders of the Family Endowment Society in London, in General Meeting, unanimously resolved to make over all their business and funds to the Albert and Medical Company in consideration of that Office undertaking all the liabilities under the Policies that had been issued. This Resolution having been confirmed by Special General Meeting duly convened, held on the 14th March, the transfer to this Office, thereafter designated the Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, was made in London, and was carried out here on the 1st July on receipt of authority and instructions.

By this measure the connection of the Company has been largely increased, the base of operations extended and the funds and income added to.

The triennial valuation of Policies, Liabilities, and Assets for the declaration of a Bonus has to be made from the 31st December last, and the necessary Statements have been sent home from this country. Professor DeMorgan is now engaged in the investigation, which embracing every single policy and operation of the Company during the period, is a work of labor and time; but the result will be communicated to parties interested as soon as possible.

The Directors do not doubt that the combined Offices will, in this country, continue to do at least as large a business as hitherto, whilst in London the new Assurances effected at present reach £50,000 sterling per month.

Now that equilibrium has been restored to the financial condition of the country, and the state of transition in which the Civil and Military Services have been kept for the last four or five years is passing away, the Directors look forward with confidence to the Company sharing in, and benefiting by, the general activity and prosperity which recent measures and occurrences promise to secure to the Empire.

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON STUART AND CO., Secretary.
W. B. WALLS, Deputy Secretary.
Calcutta, 20th March 1862.
EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries
to the Borabay Board of Management.

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THIS EVENING, No Performance. SATURDAY 6th April will take place a GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE.

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Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees	4
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The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs.	60 to	600.
Rings	„	„ 10 to	300.
Necklets	„	„ 30 to	250
Ladies' Chains	„	„ 50 to	350.
Albert do.	„	„ 40 to	200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for Cash purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Military, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Friday, 4th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 01 3/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight......	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 217 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm, ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	26
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	74 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
[illegible] Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
[illegible] Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
[illegible] Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
[illegible] Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
[illegible] Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
[illegible] Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
[illegible] Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 450 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
[illegible] Weaving and Company......	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 425 Div.
[illegible] Shares.........	625	......	Rs. 40 Prem.
[illegible] Shares.........	625	......	Rs. 25 p. sh.
[illegible] Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Maneckjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 120 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	......	Nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....................	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes...........	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..................................	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars........................	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.........................	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....................	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106⅛
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready...£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
,, April loading £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, May loading...no offers.
,, American tonnage £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)............£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ......£3 0s. 0d.
time ......£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)..............£2 10s. 0d.
To China...............................no offers.
To Clyde...............................no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (April 2nd, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	208 to 209
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,,	200 to 201
New Oomravuttee	,,	185 to 190
New Compta, ...	,,	190 to 191
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	255 to 256
New Sursee, and Nuggur	,,	183
New Varavul	,,	187 to 188
Khandeish	,,	170 to 172
New Poratchee	,,	188 to 189
New Acote	,,	200 to 202
New Mangalore	,,	188 to 189
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	207 to 208
Dhollerah and Bhownugger (Do.)	,,	192 to 193
Oomravuttee ......(March and April)......	,,	None.
Varavole (Do.)	,,	180 to 182
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,,	248 to 249
Mangalore	,,	185 to 186
Poratchee	,,	185 to 186
Compta	,,	185 to 186

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs. 5-13 to 5-13-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat......... ,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......... ,, 32 to 33
Nigger.............................. ,, 24 to 25

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 1st April 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted. Up to 14th Mar. 1862.	From 15th to 22nd Mar. 1862.	Total.	Imported into Bombay. Up to 25th Mar. 1862.	From 26th Mar. to 1st April 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.	Exported by Sea. Up to 25th Mar. 1862.	From 26th Mar. to 1st April 1862.	Total.	Balance.
At Indore.											
For 1860-61 .... Chests.	...	...	*40,705	...	...	79	*40,624	39,424	35½	39,459½	1,164½
,, 1861-62 .... ,,	7,772	1,153	8,925	5,926	782	5	6,708	4,103	330	4,433	2,275
At Ahmedabad.											
For 1860-61 .... Chests.	...	...	*4,168	...	...	18½	*4,104	3,762	34½	3,796½	353
,, 1861-62 .... ,,	7	...	7	7	...	...	7	1	...	1	6

Detail of Exports from 26th Mar. to 1st April 1862.	Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.	
Per Steamer "Orissa"	70
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer "Orissa"	330
Total...	400

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 2nd April 1862.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

SILVER.

Financial Department, Fort William, the 25th March 1862.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in February 1862, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Merchts.	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Madras. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Merchts.	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bombay. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Merchts.	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.
In Feb. 1862...	17,28,385	3,63,452	13,19,309	570	3,02,925	4,31,910	56,085	76,18,837	44,98,624

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		...... 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	...... 2s.	0½d.	,,
,,	3 do.	...... 2s.	0d.	,,
,,	2 do.	...... 1s.	11⅞d.	,,
,,	1 do.	...... 1s.	11⅞d.	,,
,,	On demand	...... 1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	...... 1s.	11⅞d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	...... 1s.	11⅞d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............		1s.	11⅞d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.. 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............. 2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight............. 2s. 0½d.
,, 3 months' sight............. 2s.
,, 2 months' sight............. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 1 month's sight............. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, On demand ....
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland ....
Circular Notes.. 1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. S. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight		.... 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	.... 2s.	0½d.	do.
,,	3 do.	.... 2s.	0d.	do.
,,	2 do.	.... 1s.	11⅞d.	do.
,,	1 do.	.... 1s.	11⅞d.	do.
	on demand			
On Scotland	do.	......} 1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland	do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		.... 1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s.	11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business.......................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 3	Princess Somawatty..	Roy...........	Siam 2 Feb.
	Jane Blyth	Hewett	Kurrachee 29 Mar.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 3	Red Jacket	Billing	Liverpool.
	Honduras..............	Hoxton	Moulmain.
	P. E. Caillal	Pipion.........	Kurrachee.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd......	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Princess Somawatty*, from Siam.—Mr. Kennedy ; and Mrs. Roy.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Red Jacket*, to Liverpool.—Captain and Mrs. Nott ; Mrs. Gosting ; Ensign Gordon, 33rd Regt. ; Lieut. Riell, 2nd Dragoons ; Mr. J. Coatesh ; Mr. H. Fellerson ; Dr. McDowall ; Miss Hutchinson ; Mr. Donnell, I. N. ; Captain and Mrs. Billamore, and five children.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Jamestjee Cursetjee*, G. Foster, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Madge Wildfire*, W. Tate, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Stree Raja Rajeshwarree*, for Moulmain.
Barque *Muhamoodee*, for Abass.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Calcutta.

Margaret Jane.—414 bags Sugar, 3,138 bags Rice, 342 bales Gunnies, 277 bales Jute, 6 packages Tobacco, 1 package Snuff.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 3rd April 1862.

For London.

Silver Eagle.—34 cases Indigo, 100 I. maunds, Mahanundram Ramjus.

Lobelia.—94 cases Dry Ginger, 120 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

Minerva.—75 bales Coir Yarn, 187½ cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Ramellies.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Luckmidass Goculdass.

Owen Glendower.—32 bales Sheep Skins, 800 corges, 2 bales Goat Skins, 50 corges, Stearns Hobart and Co. ;

Rob Roy.—4 chests Indigo, 16 I. maunds, Rennie Scovell and Co. ; 5 packages Sundries, Framjee Sapoorjee ; 8 packages Sundries, Forbes and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—761 pieces Sandlewood, 161 cwt. 25 lbs., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Agenoria.—2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Ruttonsy Goculdass.

Maha Rany.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Grey and Co.

Queen of the Sea.—105 bundles Hemp, 105 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy.

Cameronian.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co. ; 4 bundles Linseed, 2 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Algiers.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Natharam Poonjaram ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Bencoolen.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Lilladhur Vusunjee ; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 10 bales Cotton 35 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 150 wt., Dyaldass Buchamull : 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubib : 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Jewraz Luckmidass and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy ; 11 bales Wool, 33 cwt., Peermahomed Moolchund ; 2 packages Sundries, Framjee Sapoorjee ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., J. N. Wadia Sons and Co.

Tiger.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 71½ cwt., Bhoyjubhoy Alladin ; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dewjee Kessowjee ; 175 bales Linseed, 262½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Rock City.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Black Eagle.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Tuicumjee Velljee and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Gocul.

Colonist.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy.

Priam.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Etna.—125 bags Mustard Seed, 187½ cwt., 75 bags Sursee Seed, 112½ cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

James Russel.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Bosphorus.—300 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Chikasaw.—100 bundles Hemp, 120 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

North.—240 bags Myrabelum, 240 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee ; 500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

America.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Culloden.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khatesy Tullany ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Lallchund Wootumchund ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sapoorjee Family ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Margaret.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girthur and Co.

Thornhill.—690 bundles Coir Yarn, 52 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Beechworth.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Yaratilda.—140 bales Gingilly Seed, 210 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Edward Percy.—125 bales Cotton, 497½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee ; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Mirchund Reopohund ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Leckie and Co. : 80 bags Bhoysing Seed, 120 cwt., Jairam Visram.

For Havre.

Istapa.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ewart Latham and Co. ; 1,000 bags Black Pepper, 1,160 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Dossabboy Cursetjee and Co. ; 65 packages Coffee, 146½ cwt., Ewart Latham and Co.

For New York.

Lizzie Oakford.—88 bales Gunnies Bags, 250 pieces, 16 cases Sundries, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Ticonderago.—175 bags Linseed, 262½ cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—1 box Cambay Stone and Goolmoozly, Abenin Budroodin ; 15½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Camajee and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jayseeram Kissouram, 56 bundles Sharkfins, 17½ cwt., 65 bundles Fishmaws, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Gawabhoy Chandoo.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—56 bundles Sharkfins, 17½ cwt., 65 bundles Fishmaws, 20 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., Gowabhoy Chandoo.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—20 bales E. Piece Goods, 568½ corges, Cursondass Vurruzdass.

For Calcutta.

Faize Allum.—Loose Sandlewood, 127 cwt., Hajee Metha Cassum.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Persian Gulf.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Olive, 11 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge. Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Feroox, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White.......... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Aden.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remighn & Co.(c.l. Mar. 25)
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. . Feb. 21)
1000 Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1162 Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 5)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1391 Bosphorus, (a)—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
882 Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18.)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1152 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1496 Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 20)
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co. (c. l. March 5)
587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. April 1)
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. March 21)
950 Etna, Hugles—Robert Strong & Co. (c. l. March 27)
1171 General Simpson, J. Graham. Coupland & Co.
1090 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownugria.
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobar & Co.
1418 Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26.)
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
884 Lyra, Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 10)
604 Prian, J. Irvine—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. March 31)
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib. (c. l. March 14)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
749 Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 1)
533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
998 Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. March 20)
1115 Tivoli, McPerson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
695 Tomogonops, Poe—W. Nicol & Co.
1121 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 20)
720 Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)

FOR MARSEILLES.

516 Raphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

FOR FALMOUTH.

367 Amazon, A. Danubey—W. Nicol & Co.
367 Hanover, Piening—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 22)
423 Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

260 Colportour, Libidolce—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

450 Stree Raja Rajeshwarree—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 3)

FOR HAVRE.

755 Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 31)
589 Istapa, Vasse, S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. March 27)
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.

FOR ABASS.

223 Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Ludha. (c. l. April 3)

FOR CHINA.

316 Lightning (s), Taylor—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Apr. 2)
559 Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wudge—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Mar.)

FOR HONGKONG.

574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—E. Framjee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 31)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

91 Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27.)

FOR NEW YORK.

1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge (c. l. March 7)
1275 Ticonderoga—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 5)

FOR CALCUTTA.

765 Faiz Allum, Dioner—Motee Roognath. (c. l. March 21)

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1046 Americana, W. Potts.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quthampton—H. S. Arbee.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
885 Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
455 Caroline, Packered—M. N. Bhownuggurya.
1333 Crescent, Ewing—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond—V. M. Alwanee.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Macgregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1710 John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.
485 Jane Blythe, Hewett.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
414 Knight, Watson—J. Tanner & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
952 Lammermuir, Stuart—Leckie & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Edduljee.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, Russell—David Sassoon & Co.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
788 Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.
1285 Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
Princess Somawatty, Roy—Leckie & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Edduljee.
74 Sullamattee. Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
1235 Star of the South, Reinner—W. Nicol & Co.
730 Swithamley, Weir—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
693 Time, Horne.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.
560 Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.
906 Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

966 Benares, Wright.
1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
814 Ottawa, Wright.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
740 Malta, J. G. Gribble.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark		Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry...	W. Nicol & Co.	
676	Burlington, Howes.........	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
1106	Caduceus, Cass		
668	Celuta, Hayes	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers		
710	Coleroon, Hale		
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow		Dec. 23
955	Defiance. Galloway	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...	Grey & Co.	Dec. 11
696	Granville, Laker............	W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 20
1342	Istanboul, Deuchar.........	Forbes & Co.	Dec. 1
908	John Temperley, Liddle..	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell..	John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Claproth		
763	Nile, Varley..................		
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge...	Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
540	Southern Belle, Beuson...	Leckie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster.........	Peel, Cassels & Co.	Dec. 19
813	Urrivalled, Crawford......		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	W. Nicol & Co.	
579	Victory, Stephens		
433	Wabourne		
688	Winterthur, Seavey		

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

26	John Vanner, Moore		

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Asplett..........	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
1070	Alma, Brough..............		Dec. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
680	Campbell, Meikle	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 11
244	Camperdown, Cameron...	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 21
1119	Contest, Jennings.........		
1553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Sevan............		
854	Dora, Banks	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Feb. 26
594	Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie.	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Dec. 7
666	Douglas Castle, Steele ...	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
875	Egeria, Storey		
617	Euphrates, Macpherson ...	E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Starkie...	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 4
1328	Hahneman, Denman.......		Feb. 17
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths.	Bates & Co.	Feb. 11
801	Joshua W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 4
1596	John Lyon, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward		Nov. 23
1210	Levant, Ferran		Dec. 23
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co. (Dismasted)	Jan. 23
1101	North Greame, Bake	E. Bates & Co.	
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark		Dec. 2
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins		
1288	Norwood, Finlay		
1669	Oriental, Ballard..........	Coupland & Co.	
955	Preston, Moffett		Jan. 17
824	Rising Sun, Bustin.........		Nov. 1
791	Robina	Coupland & Co.	Feb. 19
919	Rowantree, Wel		
	Sarah Sands, Ellison	E. Bates & Co.	
1083	Sam Mendel, Ellwood ...	Coupland & Co.	
1576	Sir Charles Napier, Bell...	E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 16
778	Shard, Carmen	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 28
1138	Tornado H. Amy	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
1116	Tivoli, S. Kelly...........	W. Nicol & Co. (Galle	Jan. 30
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan.	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan. 4
783	Victoria, Sanderson		
839	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol, & Co.	Dec. 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey		Feb. 18
1339	Wasp, Storey.............		

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers...		
850	Clarendon, Martin.........	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright		Feb. 17

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1059	Charles, Pollybank.........		
712	Speedwell, Willy		

FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.

1003	Azuline, Manson.............		Feb. 17
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney ...		Feb. 3

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hamon ...		Nov. 12

FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.

929	Missouri, Calhoun..........		Feb. 10

FROM HULL.

651	Gloriosa, (Lisbon, leaky)	W. Nicol & Co.	July 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

885	Alarm.....................	Coupland & Co.	
530	Emigrant..................	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3
996	Pericles, Ferguson..........	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Dec. 7

FROM GOTHENBURG.

586	Thetis, A. J. Reis ...	Peel, Cassels & Co. (at Cape	Jan. 4.)

FROM PORT GLASGOW.

1187	Portland, Thomas...........		

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1035	Charles		
712	Speedwell, Willy		

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Ocean	S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FROM MELBOURNE.

1305	Zoboah	Coupland & Co.	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789	Anne Mary, Jessyman...	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8

FROM ADEN.

644	Carnatic		
661	Relief, Lorby		

FROM CALCUTTA.

1850	Arratoon Apcar............		
300	Asteroid.....................		
400	Bengal Merchant		Jan. 31
600	Boyne		
490	Duc de Brabant		
1500	Edeth Byrne	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
400	Faezel Bany		Feb. 3
400	Fort William...............		
350	Futtay Shaw Allum		
300	Futtay Salam...............		
200	Futtel Currim		
500	Grabe Borsse		Feb. 2
670	Gem of the Ocean, William		
300	Hamoody.....................		
800	Lady Canning		Jan. 29
800	Mary Ann....................		
1160	Melecite......................	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
800	Mogul, Spooner..............	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
704	Poictiers, Howard...........	Brice & Co.	
800	Regina.......................		
320	Rohmany		
300	Shew Shaw, Gellham.......		
450	Solomon Shah...............		
1320	Zouave, Macpherson......	W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM RANGOON.

830	Thames, Latham	W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1132	Persian, Lavage............	W. & A. Graham & Co.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1178	Asa Eldridge, Colman....	Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1069	Albion	S. Burstall & Co.	Feb. 3
1063	Arabian, Marshall.........		Feb. 20
1106	Electric, Underwood		Jan. 29
2377	Morning Light, Gillies...	Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 14
856	Perekop, Pope		
1044	Queen of India, McGarry.	Lawrence & Co.	Feb. 3
1509	Royal Saxon, Brown ...		Feb. 8
802	Themis, Rodgers............		Feb. 14
1305	Zoboah, Morrison		

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

669	Alexander, Tyoder		Feb. 11
465	Balaklava, Kazer		Sept. 5
776	Blackwater, Edwards.......		Feb. 14
252	Castor, G. Attard		May 23
656	Clarendon, Deacon.........		Feb. 15
497	Electric, Sprott		
682	Excelsior, Faithful..........		
449	Emma, Keys		Oct. 33
413	Euphrates, Cowen..........		Jan. 30
851	Gala, Fisher		Feb. 6
404	Gwalior, Thomson	Fleming & Co.	
377	Lemuella	S. Tyebjee & Co.	
414	Nemesis, Allan		
835	Sea Park, Stewart..........		Feb. 19
779	Sir R. Abercrombie.........	Ewart, Latham, & Co.	Dec. 26
586	Scutari, Edwards...........		Jan. 10
698	Ukko, Huviven.............		
658	Velocity, Shrewsbury......		Sept. 14
419	Victoria, Gibbs		Sept. 14
641	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.		Jan. 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

650	Clara, Peters		Jan. 21
1017	Helvellyn, Mohnsen		
727	Swithamley, Weir		Aug. 31

FROM HULL.

497	Sarah March		July 3

FROM DEAL.

96	Arabia Forest.		

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

2nd April.—Captain Bingham, Staff Corps, from Poona.
Do.—Captain G. Lambert, 101st Regt., on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURE.

3rd April.—Captain Stockwell, 95th Regt., on duty to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 3rd April 1862.

H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of which Captain Hickman, attached 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will re-assemble tomorrow at 7 A. M. at the Gun Powder Works, Mazagon, to inspect and report upon unserviceable Stores, and consignment of saltpetre from Bengal, a portion of which is said to be damaged.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1862.

No. 222.—The appointment of Lieut. A. Phillips, late of the 29th Regt. N. I., to the Staff Corps announced in G. O. No. 701, dated 21st December 1861, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1862.

No. 228.—With reference to paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 9, dated 6th January last, it is directed that, as the Pay of Conservancy Establishments under Barrack Masters and Quartermasters allowed to European Troops agreeably to G. G. O. No. 93, dated 26th February 1861, is not fixed, but drawn according to the current rates at each Station, as sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 320, dated 5th June 1861, the same should be charged for in monthly Contingent Bills, vouched in the usual manner, and supported by Extracts from Bazar Nerricks to be furnished by Superintendent of Bazars or Cantonment Magistrate.

Erratum.—In G. G. O. No. 195, of the 12th instant, *for* "Assistant Surgeon W. C. Coles, M. D.," *read* "Assistant Surgeon William Carey Coles, M. D."

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1862.

No. 229.—Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, H. M.'s 17th Regt. N. I, has been appointed Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

No. 230.—Lieut. J. R. Strutt, of the Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for eighteen months, from the date of his departure from Point de Galle.

No. 232.—Major E. A. Green, of the Staff Corps, and Brigade Major at Nusseerabad, has leave of absence to proceed to the Bengal Presidency from the 21st April to the 21st September 1862, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1862.

No. 233.—The following Officers are appointed Probationers in the Commissariat Department :—

Captain J. F. Berthon, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. T. Keays, 14th Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1862.

No. 234.—Captain W. Waddington, of the Staff Corps, and Assistant Superintendent Tanna Revenue Survey, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, under the New Furlough-Regulations.

No. 235.—Major General Sir T. C. VanStraubeuzee, K C.B., is appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Bombay Army, with effect from the 27th March 1862, vice Major General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., resigned.

No. 236.—The following Order is confirmed :—

Dated 15th March 1862.—By Lieut. Col. Butler, appointing Lieutenant Bell, 17th Regt. N. I., to receive charge of the Commissariat Department at Nusseerabad, during the absence of Captain Blowers on medical certificate, or until further orders.

No. 237.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment as cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 27th March 1862.

Infantry.

No. 18, Mr. Arthur Corbet Maurice.

No. 238.—Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Bazars at Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd April 1862.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to attend the School of instruction at Poona from 1st May to 31st October 1862, and are attached as follows :—

Captain C. W. Wahab, 14th Regt. N. L. I., to 25th Regt. N. L. I.
Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, to 25th Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. M. T. Smith, 44th Foot, to 95th Foot.
Lieut. P. M. Pitt, 44th Foot, to 9th Foot.
Lieut. W. R. Adams, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to 1st European Regt.
Lieut. E. Trevor, 1st European Regt., to 1st European Regt.
Lieut. A. H. Sweny, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., to 25th Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th Regt. N. I., to 1st European Regt.
Lieut. G. R. Peart, attached to 19th Regt. N. I., to 26th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. D. G. Pitcher, 3rd Regt. S. M. H., to 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

1st *European Regiment Fusiliers.*—Lieut. E. W. Trevor, from 28th March to 26th April.

Royal Regiment of Bombay Artillery.—Lieut. F. B. Roberts date of departure for 30 days on private affairs.

Royal Regiment of Bombay Artillery.—Captain T. N. Holberton, date of departure for 60 days on privilege leave.

1st *Regiment L. C.*—Lieut. F. Stephens, from 28th March to 31st March, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major A. Durham, from 10th March to 24th April to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for a furlough to Europe under the New furlough Regulations.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1862.

No. 37.—First Hospital Assistant A. Barretto, General No. 269, is allowed leave of absence for four months to proceed to the Deccan.

No. 38.—Assistant Surgeon W. Dymock, is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 3rd April 1862.

The Warrant Officers below named, supernumeraries attached to the *Ajdaha*, are each allowed one month's leave from this date :—

Mr. A. Arnell, 1st Class Carpenter, and Mr. G. Stevens, 1st Class Boatswin.

The following promotions are to have effect from the 1st instant to fill vacancies on the Establishment.

Mr. James Cumming, 2nd Class Carpenter, of the *Feroz*, to be 1st Class.

Mr. Charles Stevens, 3rd Class Carpenter of the *Tigris*, to be 2nd Class

Mr. Pestonjee Jewanjee, 3rd Class Carpenter, of the *Berenice* to be 2nd Class.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Corrected up to the 1st April 1862.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters.........................	Kirkee.

4TH BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.
A Battery	Deesa.
B Battery................................	Kirkee.
C Battery	Nusseerabad.
D Battery	Ahmednuggur.

13TH BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters.........................	Woolwich.
No. 2 Battery	Secunderabad.
No. 5 ,, under orders to	England.
No. 6 ,, Do. ...	do.
No. 8 ,, ...	Secunderabad.

18TH BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.
1 Battery................................	Do.
2 Battery................................	Belgaum.
3 Battery................................	Sholapoor.
4 Battery................................	Kirkee.
5 Battery................................	Hydrabad.
6 Battery................................	Kirkee.

21ST BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters.........................	Mhow.
1 Battery................................	Mhow.
2 Battery................................	Belgaum.
3 Battery................................	Kurrachee.
4 Battery................................	Neemuch.
5 Battery................................	Ahmedabad.
6 Battery................................	Aden.

4TH BATTALION (NATIVE) FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Ahmedabad.
1st Company	Baroda.
2nd Company	Aden.
3rd Company	Bhooj.
4th Company............................	Aden.
5th Company............................	Ahmedabad and Surat.
6th Company............................	Malligaum.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters	Poona.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters	Poona.
1st Company	Mhow.
2nd Company	Poona.
3rd Company	Sewdasewghur.
4th Company............................	Jaulna.
5th Company............................	Aden.

CAVALRY.

3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	Ahmednuggur.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	Mhow.
1st Regt. L. C. Lancers	Nusseerabad.
Squadron........................	Deesa.
2nd Regt. Light Cavalry	Neemuch.
Squadron........................	Rajkote.
3rd Regt. Lt. Cavalry................	Poona.
1st Regt. Poona Horse	Malligaum.
2nd do. do.	Seroor.
1st Regt. Sind Horse.................	Jacobabad.
2nd do. do.	do.
3rd do. do.	do.
4th do. do.	do.
1st Regt. Southern Mahratta Horse.........................	Sholapore.
2nd do. do.	Kulladghee.
3rd do. do.	do.

INFANTRY.

4th (King's Own) Regiment 1st Battalion	Kurrachee.
Wing	Aden
Detachment.........................	Hyderabad.
28th Regiment of Foot...............	Nusseerabad.
Detachment.........................	Ajmeer.
33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment..........................	Bombay.
Detachment.........................	Sattara.
Do.	Asseerghur.
Do.	Ahmedabad.
44th (East Essex) Regt............	Belgaum.
56th (West Essex) Regiment	Deesa.
Detachments	Mount Aboo.
72nd (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment of Foot	Mhow.
Detachment	Augur.
95th (The Derbyshire) Regt.........	Poona.
103rd Royal Bombay (Fus.) ...	Poona.
106th Regt. Bombay Light Infantry..............................	Neemuch.
109th Regt. Bombay Infy.	Kurrachee.

Native.

1st Regt. Grenadiers..................	Bhooj.
2nd Regt. ,, ...	Belgaum.
3rd Regt................................	Malligaum.
Detachment...........................	Tanna.
4th Regiment (Rifles)..............	Mhow.
5th do. (Light)..............	Hongkong.
Detachment...........................	Macoa Fort.
Depôt	Dharwar.
6th Regt.	Dhoolia.
Detachment...........................	Asseerghur.
7th Regt.	Kulladghee.
Detachments	Dharwar and Vingorla.
8th Regiment	Sholapore.
9th do..........................	Mhow.
10th do..........................	Kolapore.
11th do..........................	Deesa.
Detachment...........................	Rajkote.
12th Regt.	Surat and Broach.
13th do.	Neemuch (under orders to
14th do.	Ahmedabad. [Mahidpore.)
15th do.	Aden.
16th do.	Rajkote
17th Regiment	Nusseerabad.
18th Regiment	Bombay.
19th do.	Mehidpore (under orders to Neemuch.)
Wing	Augur.
20th Regiment	Kaira.
Wing...................................	Ahmedabad.
21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion.................................	Bombay.
22nd do.	Ahmednuggur.
23rd do. (Light)	Bombay.
24th do.	Belgaum.
25th do. (Light)	Poona.
26th do.	Poona.
27th do. (or 1st Belooch Battalion).................................	Kurrachee.
28th do.	Baroda.
29th do. (or 2nd Belooch Battalion).................................	Hyderabad.
30th (or Jacob's Rifle) Regt.....	Jacobabad.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps...	Bombay.
Kurrachee Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Kurrachee.

SANITARIA.

Ghizree.—Mount Aboo	Poorundhur.
Salabut Khan's Tomb	Ahmednuggur.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, March 26.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment :—

Surgeon Major A. C. Macrae, M. D., to officiate temporarily as Surgeon to the Viceroy, in addition to his other duties at the Presidency.

Mr. G. J. Moberly, Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, is appointed to the charge of the Madras Circle.

Doctor J. B. Fleming is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Hydrabad, *vice* Dr. George Smith, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to be Secretary in that Department from the 24th instant.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Wroughton, C. B., of the late 6th European Regiment, to officiate as Army Clothing Agent at the Presidency, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major Turnbull, or until further orders.

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 44 of the 8th February 1862, are published for general information :—

Para. 1.—I have received and considered in Council your latter dated 9th December 1861, No. 346, forwarding correspondence relative to the position of Officers who, having entered the Staff Corps and obtained promotion, may retire on the additional annuity.

2. You will have learned from my Despatch, No. 399 of the 16th October last, that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, as expressed in paragraph 20 of my Despatch, No. 320, of 10th August 1861, to give to Officers who might have elected to join the Staff Corps or the new Line Regiments the opportunity of re-considering their position, and of availing themselves of the annuity to which they would have been entitled had they not elected to join either of those Corps.

3. You will therefore cancel the appointments to the Staff Corps and new Line Regiments of all Officers who shall have retired under the annuity scheme lately published, after appointment to either one or the other. Such Officers will then be precisely in the same position as if they had not applied to join either of those Corps.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in the Despatch published in the foregoing General Order, the admission the Bengal Staff Corps of the undermentioned Officers who have been permitted to retire with the additional annuity and their promotion in that Corps are hereby cancelled :—

Major C. R. Browne, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major (Brevet-Colonel) W. W. Davidson, of the late 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Major R. A. Ramsay, of the late 35th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major J. C. Phillips, of the 3rd European Regiment.

Captain (Brevet-Major) H. J. C. Shakespear, of the late 25th Native Infantry.

Captain W. Wyld, of the 3rd European Light Cavalry.

Head Quarters, Camp, Umballah, 21st March 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Friday the 7th day of February 1862, Private Michael Murphy, of the late 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :

1*st Charge.*—For grossly insubordinate conduct, at Howrah on or about the 2nd of December 1861, in using the following threatening and abusive language towards his superior officer, Lieutenant T. A. Davis, Royal Artillery, commanding a detachment to which he belonged :

"That ***** there (meaning Lieutenant Davis) has called us all mutinous scoundrels, and if I got him on boardship I would do for him," or words to that effect.

2*nd.*—For having, at the time and place mentioned in the first charge, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lieutenant J. M. Glubb, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, by not assisting to carry some bedding down to the boat prepared for its conveyance when ordered ; saying, "it is too heavy, I can't do it, I'll pay a cooly," or words to that effect.

3*rd.*—For highly insubordinate conduct, at the time and place mentioned in the first charge, in saying to his superior officer, the above-named Lieutenant J. M. Glubb, when informed by that officer that he could not have coolies, "You found coolies for us in the mutiny, and I am damned if you shant do it now ; I wont"—or words to that effect.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Private Michael Murphy, of the late 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry, is guilty of the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Private Michael Murphy, of the late 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry Regiment, to imprisonment with hard labor for a period of two years.

W. F. NUTHALL, Lieutenant Colonel
President.

Fort William, 11th February 1862.

"Approved and Confirmed,"
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Camp Umballah, 12th March 1862.

The sentence of imprisonment is to be carried out in the great Jail, Calcutta.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, April 3.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Mills, Civil Surgeon at Kolhapoor, received charge of the Civil medical duties of that Agency, from Assistant Surgeon Murray, on the 22nd ultimo.

Lieut. P. Fenwick, Officiating Assistant Resident at Baroda, has been allowed leave of absence from the 5th of April to the 20th May next, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzerathi language.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. King, Supernumerary Assistant to the Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in that Collectorate.

Khan Sahib Framjee Nesserwanjee, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Poona, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act I. of 1853.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Wedderburn, Acting Third Assistant Magistrate of Dharwar, the powers of a Subordinate of the 1st Class, and the authority contemplated in Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Notification in the *Government Gazette*, of the 19th March last, page 523, confirming Lieut. Johnstone as Superintendent of Police at Dharwar, is cancelled. That Officer will continue to act for Captain Thomas, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are invested with the powers specified opposite their respective names, in relation to Section XXII. of Act XXV 1861 :—

Mr. Moteeram Dulputram, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat. Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class and the powers contemplated in Section 38.

Row Bahadoor Vittul Sudasew Bhiday, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tannah. Powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Row Bahadoor Kristnajee Wassoodew, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum or Dharwar. Powers of a Subordinate of the 1st Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, 2nd Class Deputy Collector, Hydrabad, has been allowed preparatory leave from the 24th to the 27th March 1862, with reference to the leave to Europe granted to him under date the 23rd December 1861.

Captain Griffith, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, is allowed an extension of seven days to the leave of absence granted him on the 10th January 1861.

Captain G. A. Laughton, Assistant Superintendent in charge Revenue Survey, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, was allowed leave of absence under Clause 39 of the New Furlough Regulations from the 17th February to the 2nd March 1862.

Erratum.—In the Notification published at page 358 of the *Government Gazette*, dated the 27th February 1862, *for* "Mr. James A. Gibson," *read* "Mr. James R. Gibson.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The First Assistant or Officiating First Assistant to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to be ex-officio Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon DeCrespigny, Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final medical certificate to proceed to England, handing over his duties to Assistant Surgeon Kearney.

Assistant Surgeon R. McConnell to be Acting Civil Surgeon at Hydrabad.

Assistant Surgeon Colston is permitted to resign the Civil Surgeoncy at Kaira.

Assistant Apothecary F. DeRozario (No. 182), is transferred from the Jail to the Railway Hospital at Kurrachee.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons as Municipal Commissioners of Poona :—

Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, Superintendent Mechanical School, Poona.
Mr. Nundram Soonderjee.
Mr. Bapoo Rowjee.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. A. Baker of the Bombay Engineers, is appointed Executive Engineer of North Canara.

The undermentioned Officers have been appointed to act as First Class Assistant Engineers :—

Lieutenant J. D. Swiney, F. Dowden, C. Maut, and A. Seton.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Office of Sub-Treasurer at Bombay having been abolished, His Excellency the Governor in Council, by virtue of the provisions of Section II of Act No. XX. of 1860, and with the consent and approbation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., has been pleased to nominate and appoint the person for the time being holding or filling the office of Collector of Bombay to be and act as a Trustee in the execution of the Trusts created by Act No. XX. of 1860 jointly with the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay and the Accountant General at Bombay, the continuing Trustees.

By order
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FORMS OF RESPECT.

SIR,—Kindly allow me again to return to the subject of my letter of yesterday in which I had supposed that the character of Manackjee Shett was a fictitious one. This you have kindly corrected, and I accept the correction with thanks,—believing truth to be the most precious thing in the world. I am sorry however to learn that the Surat Judge's Court should have indeed been the scene of an altercation so late as 25th February last which manifested the character of any Parsee in such marked colours of ill-bred self-conceit and rude impudence as you say were really displayed by the said Manackjee Shett. It is surely to be hoped, for the credit of his people, that Nusserwanjee Shett of Bombay notoriety will not have recourse to some cowardly plan of getting out of his difficulties by any mean method or loophole. If he have any moral courage he will surely stand to what he has done and fight as best he can since he first entered the ring. Moral courage is a much surer sign of civilization, than obstinate refusal of respect, or even the wearing of European stockings and shoes in a tropical climate.

Though putting off the shoes be the most ancient, and reverential, as well as a dignified form of respect, I hope none will think I advocate it for itself. The convert to Christianity, or the thorough going sceptic of Bengal, who ceases to shave part of his head, and respectfully uncovers it under a roof, fulfils the requirements of good-breeding. The question is not between one form of indicating respect and another ;—but whether when throwing away the natural forms of their own ancient civilization, which every sensible man respects, the Hindus and Parsees are prepared to be wanting in one of the most prominent marks of good breeding and civility. Whatever may be said thoughtlessly to the contrary, *bare* legs would be quite as *respectable* in the opinion of many as the pauper-spirit of dependence on others for shoes and stockings to keep up a false sense of dignity. If the Hindus of Mr. Peile's Office are prepared to adopt a style of hair-cutting and head-dress which will permit them decently to uncover their upper stories whilst they keep their legs and feet warm, and are willing to undergo the necessary cost of carrying the new custom with them into the houses of every native as well as to public offices,—they will deserve much credit for courage and independence, and no other form of respect will be desired from them. But to throw away a good time-hallowed custom, without adopting another in its place, is decidedly a retrogression for which Young Bombay and all his abettors would deserve the scorn of their countrymen. It is to be hoped they will consider where they are going before they proceed further. Yours &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 3rd April 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Belair Chinchpoogly, on the 3rd April, the wife of George Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, "MALTA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,, ...	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,, ...	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,, ...	,, 1 0 0	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ...	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th April.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Mail.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for PERSIAN GULF per sloop "FALKLAND" will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CALENDAR.—APRIL 1862.

First Quarter .... Monday 7d. 5h. 4.0m. P. M.
Full Moon .... Monday 14d. 7h. 48.8m. P. M.
Last Quarter .... Monday 21d. 10h. 53.1m. A. M.
New Moon .... Tuesday 29d. 4h. 18.2m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	4	St. Ambrose, B.	5 53	6 13	2 5	2 7	Date 2nd April Time—9h.0m.30s.
Sat.	5		5 52	6 14	2 45	2 46	
Sun.	6	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	3 36	3 34	
Mon.	7		5 50	6 14	4 32	4 37	
Tues.	8		5 50	6 14	5 37	5 57	
Wed.	9		5 49	6 14	6 45	7 15	
Thur.	10		5 48	6 15	7 47	8 21	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday, 4th.—Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774.
Saturday, 5th.—Canada discovered, 1499.—Abdication of Buonaparte, 1814.—Khyber Pass forced by General Pollock, 1842.
Sunday, 6th.—Capture of Mercara, Coorg, 1834.
Monday 7th.—Money first coined, B. C. 869.—Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert born, 1853.—Tantia Topee captured, 1859.
Tuesday, 8th.—Hudson's Bay Company established, 1692.—Surrender of Asseerghur. 1818.—Ganges Canal opened, 1854.
Wednesday, 9th.—Coronation of William and Mary, 1689.—Capture of Asseerghur, 1819.
Thursday, 10th.—Battle of Toulouse, 1814.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 3rd April 1862.

Ruttonjee Maneckjee, Jumadarna near Batliwalla's Office.

Shaik Jass.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A Constituent &c., Mind your own affairs.

Fact, (who does not authenticate his letter,) should appeal to Government. If he was purposely disrespectful to his superior in rank, by not taking off his shoes on the occasion alluded to, the fine of Ten Rupees was not too great a punishment to him for his insolence.

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	3 Mar	Ceylon	15 Mar
France	5 Mar	China	1 Mar
Malta	20 Feb.	Singapore	8 Mar
Alexandria	7 Mar	Penang	10 Mar
Suez	13 Mar	Calcutta	26 Mar
Aden	19 Mar	Madras	29 Mar
Mauritius	6 Mar.	N. W. Provinces	28 Mar
Cape	14 Feb.	Scinde—Kurrachee	28 Mar
Australia	1 Feb.	Punjaub	26 Mar
Bangalore	29 Mar.	Rangoon	21 Mar

The insurrection in Greece seems to have been of a very serious character. The statements of the official journals fell far short of the truth in regard to it. They admitted that there had been three engagements, in which, they said, the royal troops were successful. While the official accounts, however, stated that the rising made no progress, letters from Paris affirmed that it was gaining ground. The facts of the case are, that the garrison of the town of Nauplia took up arms at night, and declared against the system of Government which the king, or rather the Queen, wished to impose on the nation. The rebels made prisoners of the Prefect of Nauplia and the Commander of the garrison. The garrison was estimated at from 1500 to 1800 men. It was composed of two battalions of infantry, a company of artillery, and a company of the Army Works Corps. Nauplia is the only fortress in Greece. The insurgents were masters of all the arms and ammunition disposable. Nauplia is a strong town surrounded by a wall. The citadel which commands it was also in possession of the insurgents. The political convicts were all confined in the citadel. Nauplia is indeed a more important position than Athens. A Greek officer said to an English gentleman—"We soldiers are all of one mind; we wish to get rid of these Bavarians. Let the King and Queen go home. It is probable that the insurrection will spread to Athens and Patras, and if it does our august Bavarians must go to Corfu or Trieste. They have always deceived us, and we will never again trust them. It was they who compromised us with England and France in 1854 by following the advices of the Cabinet of Vienna. We will no longer remain among the lowest of nations, but we will address ourselves to the noble and generous English and French. We desire reforms, but particularly in our finances, in order that we may be able to pay the interest of our debt and re-establish our credit in Europe. See the trick the dynasty has played on Canaris, the only patriot who has for years remained pure and independent. Everybody is corrupt in our country. Nobody dare nor will do anything for the country. The absolute authority is fixed in the Queen's closet, who, with a few devoted adherents, rules everybody." The greater part of the Greeks have numberless complaints to make against the King, and particularly against the Queen.

The garrison of Lanica had imitated that of Nauplia, and taken up arms against the Government. Lanica is a frontier town two hours distant from the boundary of Thessaly. It had a strong garrison, and is in a Province of which it was said the inhabitants were not well disposed to the existing Government. It was hourly expected at Athens that the insurrection of the garrisons of Patras, Missolonghi, and Tripolizza would be announced. It would require an army of 5,000 men to reduce Nauplia, and the king had no such force at his disposal. The garrison of Athens, though commanded by one of the king's most devoted adherents, was said to be secretly rejoiced at the insurrection of Nauplia and Lanica, and to be waiting only for a favorable opportunity to follow their example. Patrols were parading the streets of Athens at night. The inhabitants laughed at such precautions, knowing that the insurrection did not exist among them, but in the army. The people were ready to follow the troops when they gained the upper hand. The rallying cry of the insurgents was—'the nation for ever; down with the present Government.' The country was in a state of complete confusion. The King did not seem to be aware of the real state of affairs. He had given the command of the troops ordered to march against Nauplia to General Hahn. The General is a German Philhellene—honest and prudent. The English ship-of-war *Mars*, and the French gun-brig *La Flamme* were at the Piræus. By the latest official accounts, the insurgents of Nauplia had been repulsed, and tranquility had been restored in the Peloponesus. How far these accounts can be relied on remains to be seen.

We reproduce in another column an article from the *Bengal Hurkaru* 'on the great question of the commercial world'—the possession of the English cotton market. The article is a positively affirmative answer to the definite question—can India gain and hold possession of the English cotton market; and, we may add, it was written in refutation of a tissue of wretched sophistries elaborately strung together, with a little of the golden thread of truth, into an article in the London *Economist*, entitled *Indian* versus *American Cotton*. The article in the *Economist* might have been written previous to the days of Francis of Verulam; for the writer of it has not brought philosophy out of the cotton trade obedient to the laws which have been made for her by her great lawgiver. He gives no indication of any knowledge of the inductive method. The *Hurkaru* completely brushes away the cobweb tissue of the *Economist*: cobweb it really seems to be; for besides its flimsiness, there is an insidiousness about it betraying the cloven foot of the Confederacy; and we know that Confederate emissaries have been working to gain over the London press. The two positions taken by the *Hurkaru* are in our opinion impregnable. The first is, that in respect to cotton cultivation the Southern or slave states of America never can be in future what they have been: the second is, that in the same respect, India must in future be what she never yet has been. As regards the first of these positions, it will be established by the very arguments which prove that slavery in America never can be in future what it has been. No one, who is at all acquainted with the character of the war in America, and with the results that it has already produced, can for a moment doubt that slavery has received by this war its death blow. This blow has been given to it by a triple stroke. The feeling of the Northern or free States against an institution so evil in itself and so anomalous under a free national constitution has by this war become fully developed and decided: the people of the North will never be able henceforth to endure it: they know it to be the cause of all their national troubles by the power it has to keep alive sectional differences and disputes. Again, the knowledge which by this war the slaves have acquired of the state of feeling in the country against the institution will determine them no longer to endure it, and this knowledge will be to them a power which they never did before possess, because it will give them confidence in the strength which they know they do possess. Finally, the number of slaves which the war has already liberated, and which it is going on to liberate, even should emancipation never be the declared policy of the Federal Government, has radically altered the character of the institution and the relations between the slave and the enslaver. No one who duly considers these three positions will for a moment believe that slavery can in future be what it has been. If slavery cannot in future be what it has been in the Southern states of America, for this very reason the cotton cultivation there cannot in future be what it has been—at all events under the present race of planters. They are as dependent upon the slaves for their cotton, as they are upon 'meat and drink' for their life; and cotton is as much the support of their social life, as 'meat and drink' is of their corporeal life. As regards the second of the above positions, that India in respect to cotton cultivation (as, indeed, in respect to every thing else connected with progress) must in future be what she never yet has been, we are astonished that any doubt should exist in any intelligent quarters on this subject. As the *Hurkaru* says—were the total possible supply from India to be confined to Surat staples and to cotton grown along the Bombay coast, had not efforts to improve our Indian staples been heretofore mainly conducted by Government and been almost untouched by the grand stimulant of personal interest, and if new lands were not opening up in every part of India, whose varied soils are to effect changes in the staple which none can foretell, there might be some room for doubt on the subject. In respect of cotton cultivation, as we said on a former occasion, the introduction into India of merely an improved tillage will be like the discovery of a new India. To believe that India cannot produce a vastly larger quantity and a vastly improved quality of the staple, it is necessary to shut one's eyes to all the important facts bearing on her cotton cultivation. In the first place, what is the cause of the inferiority of the cotton of a large district of our presidency—we refer to Khandeish. The Khandeish cotton was at one time much better than it is now. The cause and date of the deterioration in it is well known. It was the introduction by a Marwarree cotton dealer of seed from Marwar, inferior as to quality but superior as to the quantity it returned. Of course, it was a very easy matter for an interested dealer to bring such seed into general use. Not only, therefore, may a better quality be produced in Khandeish by the use of better seed; but as the better quality was formerly produced by a wretched mode of culture, the quality may be still further bettered and the quantity increased by an improved mode of cultivation. Again, we have cotton grown in Dharwar from Egyptian seed not a whit inferior in length and strength of fibre to the best sea-island. We have examined both kinds. We have also given samples of the former to American merchants well acquainted with the latter description, who pronounced it equal to it in every respect, and who sent samples to America to show that cotton as good as their best could be produced in India. What has been the sum and substance of the reports on the failure of cotton experiments in India? It has been—the experiments proved failures: but they were entirely entrusted to natives who, it must be said, were not willing that they should succeed. The Nurbudda valley may be said to be newly opened up to cotton production. If we look at the soils of that valley, we cannot doubt its capability of supplying cotton in enormous qantities and of the desirable quality. There are five classes of soil: 1st Moorum—light loam, free from kunkur and stones, generally at the top of undulating ground not scoured by drainage. This will produce excellent uplands. The rental is about Rs. 2 per acre. 2nd Kabur—a mixture of Moorum and Black soil. It produces cotton to perfection. The rental is Rs. 1½ per acre. 3rd Rankur—partially impoverished first class soil, and low-lying Black soil, producing good cotton at present, but capable on being enriched of producing better. 4th Wankur, and 5th Rorud—two inferior classes, consisting of stony or swamp and grass land. These are capable of improvement as a matter of course by the most ordinary appliances of cultivation. Mr. Victor, of Hurdah, writes:—"I see no reason why the introduction of exotic cotton should not be attended with success, if the seed supplied is good, and ready for sowing by the 20th June at latest, the first rain fall being usually between the 5th and 15th of the month. The soil and climate I believe to be particularly favorable and there are a number of intelligent native farmers who would be only too glad to obtain good seed even by purchase." There is no need of multiplying testimonies. They are as numerous as could be desired, they relate to every quarter of the country, and they are decided and incontrovertible as to the capabilities of India to produce cotton which in quantity and quality would enable her to gain and to hold possession of the English cotton market.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 3rd *April*, 2-25 P. M.

Opium holders firm, but little doing.
Old Patna 765 dlrs.
New Patna 740 dlrs.
Benares, 720 dlrs.
Malwa, 755 dlrs.

Opium at Shangai on 7th March.—A fair business done at a considerable advance in rates.

Patna 585 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong has further advanced, on London Bank bills four shillings six pence one farthing.

First Class private paper four shilling and six pence half penny

On Calcutta, two hundred and seventeen and one half Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai, on London Bank Bills six shillings one and half penny.

First class private paper six shillings two pence and half penny.

On Calcutta, no transactions.

Rice continues in good demand for shipment to Shanghai and Ningpo.

Good Bengal quoted two dollars thirty-five cents per picul.

Saltpetre in little euquiry, nominal rates dollars ten per picul.

MADRAS, 3rd April 1862.

Five and a half per cent., seven three-fourths premium.

Fives, one and one-fourth premium.

Fours, eleven and one-fourth discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.

Freight, dead weight, two pounds fifteen shillings, light, four pounds to five pounds.

Interest on Loans nine per cent.

Money Market, no alteration.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five.

One number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle three nine six

LOCAL.

Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., has been confirmed in the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, in which he has been officiating for some time past.

It gives us pleasure to be able almost every day to announce some new enterprise inaugurated by our public-spirited merchants. We have just heard that one of our largest commercial houses has made arrangements for establishing at Ahmednuggur a farm for the breeding of horses. We are informed that the Agent employed to conduct this establishment, recently a dashing Cavalry Officer of the Southern Maratha Horse, has proceeded to Arabia with the view of purchasing two hundred of the best breeding mares, and that on his return the farm will be at once established. We trust the enterprise will succeed; and we see no reason why it should not, if the Agent is successful in his mission to Arabia. The question is, will the Arabs part with their breeding mares? Not if they know it, is the answer which those who know them will doubtless give to the question. The Agent, however, is a shrewd man, and he might make them do it without knowing it—if they were not Arabs.

It was announced some time ago that Government had summarily dismissed Mr. Rowlands, Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works. We now understand that Government have cancelled the dismissal, and allowed Mr. Rowland to resign, giving him *two months pay*. We cannot understand such an unconscionable mode of proceeding as this on the part of our local Government. There can be no doubt that the judgment of the public will be decidedly and strongly against Government. Such proceedings are a virtual confession of having acted unjustly, and of being too proud to retract. Government are not infallible: they are liable to make mistakes; and we would remind them, that it is more honorable and dignified to confess and correct a mistake than to perpetrate an injustice and proudly refuse to acknowledge and undo it. The severity exercised by Government in this case is of an extreme character, and such as would only be rendered justifiable by the grossest faults and derelictions. We cannot believe that Mr. Rowlands is chargeable with anything of this kind. We hear that the correspondence between Mr. Rowlands and the Government is to be laid before the public. We shall give it a candid perusal on its appearance, and we bespeak the same for it on the part of our readers. We cannot bear to see perpetrated by Government, without fully justifying cause, an act of severity which plunges a large and highly respectable circle in distress.

Amongst our advertisements will be found the Report of the Indian Branch of the "Albert Medical and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company." The Company, by the transfer to it on the 14th March 1861 of all the business and funds of the Family Endowment Society in London, has greatly increased its connection, extended the base of its operations, and added to its funds and income. Professor DeMorgan is engaged in an investigation, the object of which is the triennial valuation of Policies, Liabilities and Assets for the declaration of a Bonus which has to be made from the 31st December last, and the result will be communicated to parties interested as soon as possible. The policies in force on 31st December 1861 were in number 2,738, assuring Rs. 1,55,68,672, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rs. 6,97,065-13-11. The Directors speak with great confidence of the future prospects of the company, and they do so with very good reason. During the past year, six hundred and nine New Policies for fresh assurances were issued, assuring Rupees 29,28,432, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,33,678-5-7. This large amount of business was transacted by the Company, it must be remembered, in a year of revolution, of radical changes, which kept the largest portion of the European community of India in a state of suspense. Now that matters have become settled, and recent measures promise to secure general activity and prosperity to the Empire, the Company may certainly expect a great increase of business and prosperity.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

The statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

2nd April 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	14	58	S.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	36	P.	29	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	7	37	P.	28	N. W. C.
		Min.	7	32	P.	15	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	9	51	P.	27	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	28	S.	34	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	4	23	P.	15	N. W. C.
		Min.	3	2	P.	15	N. W. C.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 3rd April 1862.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Cheating.—*Gendoo Azoo* was charged with cheating by dishonestly inducing a delivery of property, to wit a gold chain.

Essa Fazel the prosecutor stated that on the day of the great Eed, the prisoner borrowed a gold chain from him for the purpose of wearing it on the occasion of that day, promising to return it again in a short time. He did not return it that day. On the following day prosecutor went to him, when the prisoner told him that he had got drunk on the previous night and laid down on the Esplanade, and that while in that state he had been robbed of it. The prisoner repeatedly gave the same account to the prosecutor, when he gave him into custody. Subsequently prosecutor in company with the prisoner and a Policeman, went to the shop of a Marwaree, where the chain, now produced, had been pledged by the prisoner. The prosecutor identified it as being his property.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

47 Fuckeer Balcrustna *vs.* The Municipal Commissioners for the town of Bombay. (Part heard).
34 Christopher Paddicombe *vs.* Henry Forman.

Equity Side.

Causes for hearing this day.

Killibae widow *vs.* Ruttonbae widow. For hearing.
Henry Foreman *vs.* Christopher Puddicombe. do.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

29th March and 23rd April 1862,

(Before the Full Court.)

Charles Thompson vs. *The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.*

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared on behalf of the defendants to take the opinion of the Court on a special case sent up by the First Judge of the Small Cause Court. The learned counsel commented at some length upon the points raised in the judgment delivered by the Chief Judge of the court below (published in our issue of the 8th March;) and made general observations on the following Special case submitted by Mr. Hore:—

"The plaintiff in this case filed a plaint on the 6th instant (March) against the defendants, stating his cause of action as follows: 'To recover the amount of passage money to Sydney pursuant to agreement dated the 3rd December 1860, Rs. 300.' The plaintiff shipped under articles bearing date the 3rd day of December 1860, on board the *Jeddo*, a ship registered in England, for a voyage from Sydney to any port or ports in the Australian Colonies, from thence to any port or ports in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, or China Sea; proceeding backwards and forwards, between any of the intermediate ports as the nature of the transport or mail service might require, provided his services should not be required beyond a period of eight months; and that Sydney should be the final port of discharge; and amongst other stipulations, it was provided that 'should the vessel not return to Sydney, the crew must be transferred to some other vessel in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, to be paid at the same rate of wages they shipped for under this agreement, until discharged at Sydney, and to do duty in that ship as required, Upon the arrival of the *Jeddo* at Bombay, the crew were mustered on deck, and informed that all who wished to return to Sydney would be transferred to a vessel which would start for that port on the following day, and that those who wished to remain in the P. & O. Company's service were to 'stand out.' Amongst those who 'stood out' was the plaintiff who shortly afterwards signed fresh articles for service in the same vessel. This second engagement terminated in Bombay on the 6th of February, when a release of all claims in respect of such second engagement, was signed by the plaintiff before a shipping master. The plaintiff then demanded a return passage to Sydney, under the agreement contained in the first articles. This request was refused.

"For the defence it was contended that the taking of re-employment, signing fresh articles, and passing a release on the termination of the second engagement, operated to discharge the defendants from any liabilities or claim under the first articles that such articles having been allowed to expire by efflux ion of time, could not now be enforced; that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the action for damages, but that the plaintiff's remedy was by an application to a magistrate under the English Merchant Shipping Act.

"Upon the above facts and argument, I held that as no release in respect of the defendants' agreement to provide the plaintiff with a return passage to Sydney, or in respect of the first articles, had been signed by the plaintiff in the presence of a shipping master, the plaintiff had not relinquished his right under those articles, and that the defendants, in refusing to furnish him with a return passage, had committed a breach of contract, for which the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages. In delivering judgment (copy of which is hereunto annexed). I gave a verdict in plaintiff's favor for the amount claimed, subject to the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which is now requested."

The Chief Justice delivered judgment to the following effect:—

We think that the circumstances contained in the special case submitted to us by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, discover a state of facts in which "discharge and settlement" before a Shipping Master are required under the provisions of Act I of 1859 entitled "an Act fo r he amendment of the land relating to merchant seamen." We think that a claim to be discharged at the port of Sydney was created in favour of the plaintiff by the shipping articles of 3rd December 1860. We think that, under Rule 4 of Section 46 of Act I of 1859, no evidence could be received of the release or satisfaction of that claim, except a discharge or settlement at foot of those articles, before a Shipping Master. No such "discharge and settlement" having been forthcoming at the trial, we think the verdict for the plaintiff ought to stand.—*Verdict approved.*

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(*Thursday, 3rd April* 1862.)

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Captain J. W. Young, I. N. vs. *Nusserwanjee Muncherjee.*

Mr. Sangster appeared for the plaintiff.
Dr. Reid for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 400, for damages arising from injury caused by the negligence of the defendant's servant, on the 21st of February last, in running into collision with the plaintiff's carriage and horses and thereby killing one of them and damaging the carriage and harness.

From the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, it appears that at about half past seven o'clock in the evening on the day in question the plaintiff's coachman was driving his master's carriage along the Colaba Causeway, returning from the Band stand to plaintiff's house. The horses were being driven at a moderate pace, and the lamps were both lighted. The plaintiff was not in the carriage himself but it was occupied by Mrs. Young and her daughter. The China news had that evening been telegraphed from Point de Galle, and there was as usual much excitemant caused thereby, so that there were a number of vehicles dashing along the road. At this time the defendant's buggy was driven along at a furious rate and on the wrong side of the road when it came into collision with the carriage of the plaintiff, the lamps of the plaintiff's carriage were alight while those of the defendant were not. On the plaintiff's coachman perceiving the defendant's buggy coming along, he called out to the driver of that vehicle to be careful, and at the same time pulled up his horses, but instead of endeavouring to do so, defendant came into collision with the plaintiff's carriage, smashing the splinter bar and the splash board and tearing the harness, at the same time striking one of the horses in the chest with the shaft of the buggy and killing it on the spot. The other horse sustained only slight injury. The driver of the buggy ran away on his ascertaining the damage he had done, and had not since been heard of. The buggy and horse were taken to the pound. It is supposed that the defendant was not in the buggy himself, but the next day he went to the Magistrate about the buggy and there said, that he was the owner and expressed his willingness to pay the damage done in consequence of the collision. The buggy had been seen at the Electric Telegraph office by Mr. Bailey the European Police Constable to whom it was well known. The attorney for the plaintiff had written to the defendant calling upon him to pay Rs. 350 for the horse that was killed and Rs. 50 as the amount of damage done to the carriage, harness and other expenses caused thereby.

Dr. Reid for the defendant pleaded not guilty; and that the injury was not caused by the negligence of the defendant's servant, but that it was the result of an inevitable accident, caused by the horse getting frightened and running away. The law made the master responsible not only for his own act but for that of his servants. But the strongest proofs were required in such cases, to shew that there had been negligence on the part of such servant. In this case the defendant was not in the buggy himself, he having lent his horse and buggy to his brother on that day, for the purpose of going to a dinner party at Colaba, and he knew nothing about the accident but from such information as he was able to glean on the spot sometime afterwards. Therefore he submitted that it required the fullest proof that the servant was at that time acting within the scope of his employment. There had been no proof of the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff. (The learned counsel here cited the case of *Wakeman* vs. *Robinson* in 1st Bingham, in support of his argument,) after which he called,

The defendant and two other witnesses. The defendant's evidence went to shew that he was the owner of the horse and buggy and that the driver had been in his employ at various times for some years, and that he was at all times a careful driver. The buggy had been lent to his brother, on the day in question, for the purpose of going to upper Colaba and that after he alighted there it was sent back again with the gorawalla. The defendant said, that he did not know any thing about the collision until he was informed of it at his own house, when he proceeded to the spot where it occurred, where he saw the horse that had been killed. He did not believe from the appearance of the animal that it was worth Rs. 150.

The other witnesses, the defendant's brother, and two opium dealers, were then examined and their evidence was intended to show that the collision was accidental. One of the witnesses swore positively that the buggy was not at the Telegraph office that evening.

Mr. Sangster in reply said, that the defendant had admitted that the horse and buggy were his own property. He submitted that it was a case of furious driving and not of accident. Only one witness had attempted to show how the collision had taken place. He contended that the defendant was liable for the want of skill on the part of his servant. There had been a clear contrivance to keep the driver out of the way and he had very little doubt but that he was within the precincts of the Court at the present moment. The evidence for the defendant should be looked upon with suspicion, for it had been shown that the defendant and two of his witnesses were dealers in opium, and it was very probable that they were the owners of the buggy themselves, or that they were perhaps in the buggy at the time of the collision. He submitted that the damages were not at all excessive; therefore he called upon the Court to give a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed.

His Honor, in giving judgment said, that he had no doubt that the damage had been done by the defendant's buggy. There was no question as to the law of the case, but the question was as to the evidence, which, as was usual, in evidence in this Court, was of a most conflicting nature. His Honor was, however, of opinion, that there was proof of the negligence of the defendant on the part of his servant, which was for the defendant to rebut. There was the evidence of Mr. Bailey, the constable, against Kissondass. Mr. Bailey said that he had seen this particular buggy on several occasions at the Telegraph Office, and that on the evening in question he saw it being driven along at a most furious rate; he did not see the accident but he was on the spot directly afterwards, and that he did not believe that the buggy was the property of the defendant, but that it belonged to a Banian. The story of the witnesses for the defendant was very different. The Court was obliged to assume that the gorawalla only was with the buggy at the time. The Court therefore came to the conclusion that the defendant was responsible for the negligence of his servant. Consequently the verdict would be for the plaintiff. In assessing the amount of damages they were obliged of come to the best conclusion they could, and therefore he determined that the loss sustained by the plaintiff should be set down at Rs. 300 for the horse that was killed and for the injury to the carriage, harness and other expenses incurred thereby at Rs. 50, making altogether Rs. 350.

Verdict for Plaintiff, Rs. 350 *with costs.*

INDIAN.

POONA.

The *Deccan Herald, April* 2, hears that it rained very heavily at Dharwar on the evenings of the 28th and 29th ultimo.

Sixty-five peons, says the same journal, of the Judicial Department were discharged on the 1st April, consequent on the reduction sanctioned by government.

The mortality in the city of Poona during last month according to the mortuary Register was one hundred and seventy-five.

The new Small Cause Court was opened in Poona on the 2nd April, in the Boodhwan Palace.—Judge, Baron Larpent.

SIND.

Our Paper, March 28, states that the Commissioner has nominated Dr. Ritchie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Captain Bonus, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, and Mr. Newnham, Chief Resident Engineer Sind Railway, to take the place of Dr. Grierson, Major Malcolm and Mr. Brunton in the board of Municipal Commissioners, Kurrachee. Major Malcolm never did anything for the city during his incumbency, but both Dr. Grierson and Mr. Brunton earned and obtained the thanks of the people, by their untiring exertions, and we trust the board of Commissioners will find their new coadjutors, men desirous of helping, by the exercise of their talents, and energies, in promoting the weal of the city. The Municipal Act needs amendment sadly, but the time must soon come when the people will have to elect their own Municipal Commissioners and so construct boards on which they may rely, boards consisting of men having stakes in the country, and consequently a livelier interest in it than mere officials who are here today and away tomorrow.

The same Journal has the following:—

Gas.—We have the pleasure of anouncing the fact that Kurrachee can at last boast of Gas-lights; Mr. John Berrie, of our city, having, for the past three nights illuminated his house, and thrown it open as a spectacle to the public; the lamps are all of crystal, and very showy. The natives were at first very curious to ascertain how the lights burned without oil, or any perceptible substance, and many of them set it down as the result of magic; their wonderment was increased ten fold when Mr. Berrie for the first time put all the lights out in an instant and then set them burning again, which he has since had to do several times during each night to satisfy the throngs of people who clamour for the sight. We trust Mr. Berrie will succeed in getting contracts for lighting the city, undertaking the work either himself or by the formation of a company. Calculations show that selling the Gas at the rate of common oil in Kurrachee, the return would be 50 per cent provided it be freely used.

By private advices from Kattiawar the same journal learns that cholera is raging all over the district, and that Captain Elliot, of the late 21st N. I., who held the appointment of Assistant Political Agent, has fallen a victim to the scourge.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The *Deli Gazette, March* 29, states that the first engine ran up to Agra on the 28th at 2 P. M. The line from Allahabad to Agra was to be opened on the 1st April.

PUNJAUB.

The *Lahore Chronicle March* 26, understands that it has at length been determined that the Punjab Irregular Force which heretofore has been controlled by the Local Government in some degree independent of the Commander-in-Chief, is to be placed under His Excellency's command on the same footing as the rest of the Army.

The same journal has the following:—

We understand that the Punjab Railway between Lahore and Umritsur will be open for traffic on the 10th proximo.

It may be interesting to our readers to know the average *daily* receipts per *mile*, during the month of January for passengers and goods on other railways, and we therefore annex the particulars:

East India Railway from Howrah to Burdwan &c., 320 miles	Rs.	65
East India Railway from Allahabad to Cawnpore &c. 243 miles	"	21
Bombay and Baroda Railway 133 miles	"	10
Great Indian Peninsula 437 miles	"	18

We trust the 33 miles of rail laid in the Punjab may yield a return equal to the highest rate mentioned above.

The same journal mentions a fact which claims the attention of the Military authorities.

When European soldiers march from one station to another they have to pay out of their own pockets, the travelling expences of their wives and families! This disgraceful fact came accidentally to our knowledge by reason of our being told that the married men and women of H. M.'s 19th Foot at Mean Meer, were at the present moment suffering great pecuniary distress in consequence of the expense they have incurred through having had to pay the hire of the carts and bullocks by which the women and children travelled from Cawnpore, upwards of 700 miles, they having previously come, partially by the same mode of conveyance and partially by rail, from Benares, 200 miles further, the whole journey having occupied nearly three months.

The regular rate of hire of a hackery and pair of bullocks is eight annas a day, or Rs. 15 per mensem, and as an European woman's monthly allowance is only Rs. 5, while the husband's savings cannot reach the same amount, it will be readily perceived that the difficulty of making two ends meet must be overpowering.

BENGAL.

The *Englishman, March* 26, says.—His Excellency the Viceroy held his first levee at Government House at eleven o'clock yesterday. The attendance was a very full one, some of the "oldest inhabitants" declaring it to be the largest they had seen in a thirty years' experience.

At half past five o'clock in the afternoon, the guns of Fort William announced, by due salute, the return visit of His Excellency to the Maharajah of Puttiala at Cossipore.

The same journal has heard with great regret of the death of C. Chapman, Esq., C. S., our late worthy and respected Collector of Customs at Calcutta, on board the *Colombo*, by which vessel he was proceeding home with his family on fifteen months leave. Mr. Chapman had long been seriously unwell, but appeared better previously to his departure on Sunday morning. In the evening of the same day he ate with good appetite at dinner; was seized with a fit some two hours after, and never rallied, dying in a very short time from congestion of the brain. His remains were put on board the *Celerity* and conveyed to Diamond Harbour, where they were interred on Monday morning; and so the glass of another of Calcutta's worthies has prematurely run out. At the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chapman was, with the sanction of the Government of India, about to the appointed by that of Bengal a permanent Commissioner of Customs at a libera salary, when his illness compelled him to apply for furlough. The government have rarely had in this department a more efficient servant than Mr. Chapman; and the commercial community lose in him a liberal and highly intelligent administrator of that most responsible department, the Sea Customs of Bengal.

A very unpleasant affair, according to the same authority, has occurred at Kurturpore, in the Jullundur Dooab; and as it has been reported in full to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, we may give the circumstances in full, as far as they have reached us. This Kurturpore, about fifteen miles to the north of the station of Jullundur, is in the territory of an independent, or *quasi*-independent Goroo; with whom and his people, there was holiday time, when the facts which we are about to relate occurred, some ten or twelve days ago. It would appear that a number of British officers of H. M. 19th and 51st Regiments, stationed at Jullundur and Lahore, went, upon pleasure intent, to Kurturpore; and amongst other amusements, were present at a native *nautch* there. Further, it appears that these officers behaved in such a manner, at or after this *nautch*, as not to "conciliate the natives;" but on the contrary, excited a considerable commotion and were rudely handled and made prisoners. At the time when these occurrences took place, the Deputy Commissioner of the District was out on duty; and his tents being pitched near Kurturpore, it appears that the Goroo sent to him to ask for permission to march the British officers, as prisoners, into Jullundur,—which was accorded! Consequently they were marched into Jullundur, escorted by some of the Goroo's rabble. There was a rescue somewhere, by British soldiers, of these officers, but at what particular point of the drama we do not know. We hear that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, has expressed himself in terms of the strongest condemnation of the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner, and as we have said above, the whole affair having been handed up to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will be fully investigated and decided; when if all we have heard be true, it will appear that the new army of the country does not through its officers "conciliate the natives" as did the old.

The *Hurkaru, March* 26, observes that Mr. Grant' celebrated defence of his Indigo policy, and justification of those measures which have turned every planter into a Tom Touchy, and every ryot into a litigious rogue, would seem, after all, to have fallen short of the expectations of his friends. They had zealously made up their minds to welcome Lord Canning's destruction at their favourite's hand, and now find their well timed and ready praise somewhat out of keeping with a mere piece of special pleading, and a review of the old question from the old points of view.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

Squabbles between the King of Italy and his Minister.—There have been, if popular, very widely-spread rumour may be credited, some passes at arms between the Sovereign and his Minister, in which, although the language may have been more choice and temperate than what was attributed to Count Cavour, far greater offence has been given to the King's personal and dynastic susceptibilities. On one occasion, it is said, Baron Ricasoli rather gratuitously reminded the King that his, the Baron's noble race was fully as old as the house of Humbert the White-handed of Savoy. At another juncture, or, indeed, in more than one instance, the Premier was too anxious to inform his royal master that in a constitutional State the whole responsibility rests upon the advisers of the Crown, and that the King, being inviolable, should leave matters of home and foreign policy to those who must abide the consequences of their own deeds, whereupon the King is said to have answered dryly that he was, indeed, a mere tyro in historical lore, but that he had read, seen, and experienced enough to know that there were Kings who have been beheaded, driven into exile, or brought to die of a broken heart, while he had hardly heard of one instance of Ministers bearing the punishments of their mistakes or misdeeds. Again, the King is said to have once shown the Baron a pamphlet printed in Sicily, and full of the most outrageous abuse of his own royal person, and, upon the Minister acknowledging that he had never seen or heard of that publication, the King said, "You see how it is, my Lord Baron; I have the highest opinion of your upright and generous character, but you must agree with me you never know anything of what is going on."—*Letter from Turin.*

The Sultan's Thrift and Generosity.—The Sultan has just given a proof of thrift for which few who have been familiar with palace improvidence within recent years have been prepared. A week ago, the Grand Vizier reported to him that, in consequence of the state of the Treasury, it would be impossible to make the usual extra allowances to the troops for sweets and other holiday luxuries during the approaching Ramazan, and equally so would payment of any of their arrears to the civil *employes* be out of the question. On the following day, without having said anything but express his regret at this state of things to Fuad, His Majesty sent over to the latter's room at the Porte fourteen large bags of *caimes*, of the value of 20,000,000 piasters, for application to the two purposes mentioned. This large amount—about £100,000—was a portion of his Majesty's savings out of his income when Aziz Effendi, and out of his civil list since his accession to the throne. The local effect of this act of spontaneous generosity has been very good amongst all classes, native and foreign, of the metropolitan population.

There was never any misgiving felt that earthworks might not be carried on across the Suez Isthmus, and irrigation-canal dug for the Nile to discharge one of it branches into Lake Tynshab, midway between both seas. This result has been accomplished on the 2nd February, and a supply of fresh water for the Arab navies need no longer depend on the camel-back carriage. The approach, much less entrance, of East India vessels from either side of the roadstead is quite another achievement.—*Letter in the Globe.*

A new system of telegraph has been submitted to the Emperor Napoleon, to which its inventor, M. Caselli, has given the name of "pantegraph." This Telegraph has been already worked at Florence and Leghorn. It transmits autograph messages and drawings with all the perfections and defects of the originals. An inhabitant of Leghorn wrote four lines from Dante, and they appeared in the same handwriting at Florence. A portrait of the same poet was painted at Leghorn, and it was reproduced at Florence line for line and shade for shade. A bill of exchange was drawn in the same manner, and its authenticity admitted.

War-Risks on Vessels from Havre to the Confederate States.—It is alleged that within the last two days insurances for large amounts have been executed in London for French account, on goods per steamers from Havre to the ports of the Confederate States. A single policy effected at one of the marine offices is reported to be for £100,000 sterling. The premiums, including risk of capture by blockading vessels of war, range from 15 to 20 guineas per cent.

Commercial Treaty with the Zollverein.—The *Star* learns that Government is about to send to Berlin Mr. Mallett, of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between England and the Zollverein; also, that negotiations between France and Italy are now so far advanced as to render it probable that a treaty of commerce, on free trade principles, and a treaty of navigation will shorty be concluded between the two countries.

THE VAGARIES OF A FRENCH SENATOR.

The following report of proceedings in the French Senate on Monday is given by the *Times'* correspondent:—

M. de Boissy claimed to speak on the Address, or rather that part of it which referred to America, and he so managed as to touch on almost every topic, foreign and domestic, but the real one. After the usual skirmishing with the President, and one or two unsuccessful interruptions from his colleagues, he at last got under way. On the passport system he said:—

"When this question was at first raised I was told, and with some appearance of reason, that when I complained that one could not go as far as St. Cloud without a passport, the thing was incredible and without example Here, however, is an example:— A person, a proprietor, who inhabits Paris, has written to me enclosing the copy of a complaint which he addressed to the Minister of the Interior, for having been arrested at Menil-Amelot, five leagues from Paris, and not two and a-half leagues, as I stated by mistake. He was arrested, and asked for his passport; he had none about him, for he had not taken out one. They put on him, not handcuffs, as he had stated in his complaint, but chains on his wrists; and thus chained he was led from brigade to brigade, first to Dammartin, and then to Meaux, where he was thrown into prison. I am far from attacking the gendarmes, who only did their duty, for every gendarme has the right, or, rather, it is his duty, to ask if one has his papers or not and to arrest those who have not. The person of whom I speak had not his papers: but really there are very few among us here who when going out for a walk ever thinks of having his passport in his pocket. Now, I call the attention of the Government to this fact, and I ask whether it is just that French citizens should be obliged never to take a walk in the environs of Paris, while every Englishman may traverse all France, without a passport, simply because he is an Englishman, and consequently presumed to be an honest man, and may travel in France without having anything in his pocket but his card, which does not prove what he is, but only what he wishes to appear."

M. de Boissy then alluded to the war in the Crimea. "That war," he said,

"Cost France 1400 millions, which, however, he did not consider too dear, inasmuch as it revealed one fact to us which we did not know, and which made us very happy—namely, the relative military weakness of England. In a military point of view, England is only in the third rank—at most in the second. But the great fact which Europe perceived, and which struck all people, was the weakness of England when she is alone; and this is why I wish that we should yield less to her and less frequently."

In the war in Italy it was England that gained most. In fact, foreign domination was merely displaced. Instead of Austria it was England that predominated. "There is one thing," he said,

"Which I regret! it is this, that the momey which these wars cost us was not differently employed. I mean to say I am convinced that, with what we spent in these two glorious wars—the one more so than the other—we could with much more advantage have gone to London. (Much laughter.)

"The President—M. de Boissy, the shorthand writers will mention in the *Moniteur* the laughter which your words have excited in the Senate.

"M. de Boissy—I very willingly accept it, and I shall be proud and happy if the shorthand writers continue to be real photographers of all that is said in the Senate. Yes, in my opinion, and according to my wish, if it could be realised, we should have gone to London for a smaller outlay (cries of 'Oh, oh!'); and I add that we should have the advantage of going with a friendly nation, instead of going to Sebastopol with a nation, our ally in name, but in point of fact our enemy in every circumstance, and as dangerous, if not more so, under the name of ally, as under that of enemy. (Murmurs.)"

As for other wars, those of the remote East, for instance, M. de Boissy thought, though some glory and some advantages might accrue to France, that these advantages would be less for France than for England. It was all nonsense to go to China to put a stop to barbarities, when the English committed far greater barbarities in India, but these, he supposed, should be called philanthropy, because they were practised by the English. It was England that paid the European coalition against France; it was England that imposed on France the treaties of 1815; and if the treaties were detested, why should not those who imposed them be also detested?

"General the Marquis De Lawœstine—They were imposed on us by all Europe.

"The President—Do not interrupt, M. de Lawœstine, or I shall be forced to apply the regulations.

"The Marquis De Boissy—No, it was not Europe that imposed them on us; it was the English; they were the masters, and they wished to dispose of France without consulting France; they would not allow French plenipotentiaries to be admitted to the conferences, nor that the despoiled should know the name of spoiler. You love the English! Well, then, Waterloo!—a name that I pronounce to revive all old animosities. At this Waterloo there were none of the petty Italian princes whom you insulted last year; it was the English, and you have never said a word against them. Do you fear them? ('Oh! oh!') For my part I do not. (Laughter.)"

INDIAN PRESS.

FORGED-DOCUMENT MANUFACTORY.

(*From the Englishman, March* 25.)

In our columns will be found another of the trials before the Sessions Judge of Nuddea, arising from the discovery of manufactories for forged documents which, "the remarkable intelligence of the ryots in defending their rights," as the Lieutenant Governor calls it, has given such extensive employment to, during the late disputes between landlord and tenant. The prisoner, Chunder Koomar Nundi, was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, for having in his keeping knowing them to be forged, "pottahs, taidads, petitions, sunnuds, kokkas, papers stamped and plain, some with seals impressed or etched, same with signatures, old stamped papers with writing wholly or partially effaced, papers containing the genuine signatures of public officers and other persons, and other papers attached, on which these signatures have been imitated; and, in fact the stock in trade of a forger on an extensive scale!" These are the words of the Judge in summing up.

The case is, however, of particular interest, because among the papers so discovered were copies of the *pottahs* from the Rajah of Nuddea, of one hundred years old, for lands which it may be remembered, some Ganteedars clamorously complained to the Indigo Commissioner of having been dispossessed of by the Bengal Indigo Company; and which the report of the majority of the Commission was pleased to animadvert on in proving how injurious it was to entrust English gentlemen with Magisterial powers.

These ganteedars and their wrongs were the trump cards of the missionary party, and the friends of the injured and suffering ryots. They were played first, and with some effect; moreover, they subsequently obtained decrees for the possession of the lands on these forged pottahs. A re-trial has been applied for when the whole will be exposed. It is important also to observe from what class the Naib Darogahs are recruited. The informer who entered into a treaty with the prisoner for the forgery of a document, and then betrayed him, is promoted to this influential post; but it is satisfactory to see that Mr. Jackson reprobates this proceeding on the part of the Magistrate. We are informed that the Commissioner of Burdwan when these regular manufactories were brought to light, sent instructions demi-officially to all the Magistrates within his circle to endeavour to ascertain if there were any such places within their jurisdiction. In every one of them a manufactory of this kind was discovered; so that the statement of Sir Mordaunt Wells that in this country a shop for forging papers was as common as a blacksmith's forge in England was not a figure of speech—but a melancholy fact discreditable to those who employed them, and to the community which knew of them and tolerated their existence.

LORD ELGIN AND THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA.

(*From the Englishman, March* 24.)

We saw in one of the papers a few days since, that the Maharajah of Puttiala had asked an audience of the Viceroy; and a notification afterwards told us that the audience was granted for Saturday afternoon. But we were hardly prepared to meet the men of two European regiments marching down from the Fort sweltering in the afternoon sun, to assist at that audience; and English officials of high position rendering Royal honours to the man they have brought amongst themselves in Council on declared principles of actual and practical equality. Surely Native troops would have sufficed to match the "scratch pack" of followers brought by him of Puttiala, without exposure of English soldiery in assisting English gentlemen to make such an exhibition of themselves as in dancing attendance upon His Highness Nurendur Singh Bahadoor. We suppose this extra fuss has been made to salve over the wounds of His Highness' dignity at not having been made a sufficiently prominent object in the ceremonial of the Governor General's reception; and we sincerely hope that having been fooled to the top of his bent, His Highness is about to be released from his very false position, to return to his more congenial native sphere of action. A worse selection for such an experiment as that to which he has been subjected, could not have been made. To argue that he is amongst us as an independent Prince in Council upon such equal terms as to demand Royal honours in their observances, is mere nonsense. Of low origin, and imbued with the grossest superstitions of his race, his personal character presented no points to tempt a sound judgment to select him as an influential or improvable specimen of the Princes of India. Only a short time before he came down we heard of him under the influence of his gooroo walking barefoot two miles through his camp to visit some holy tank; and since his arrival we have seen the edifying spectacle of a member of the Supreme Council of India proceeding on an idolatrous pilgrimage to Saugor. Politically we know that his antecedents, as the archives of the government will show, (his services in the mutinies notwithstanding,) are such as demand watching rather than petting. The late Sir Henry Lawrence reported of him that his limited military resources alone compelled him to submit to British sway; and he has never shown that hearty support and good feeling towards our rule which has reflected such honour on some of the better and nobler specimens of Native Princes. His insolent contempt for his able compatriots in and out of the Council, and his mode of reception of the unearned honours thrust upon him, show him to be incapable of appreciating his position, or comprehending the spirit and necessities of the times. We say unearned honours, for, in 1859, Lord Canning himself declared that the previous services had been amply rewarded, and rejected his further claims; and he has since then certainly done nothing that calls for viceregal acknowledgment—except the acknowledgment that a mistake was made in his selection, and that the sooner it can be rectified the better. We recognise the necessity of leading the Native up to a participation in the government, that is up to a certain well defined boundary; but believing the experiment to have been altogether prematurely commenced we see also the greater necessity for careful selection of the representative men. And as we predicted so it has turned out, in selecting the Maharajah of Puttiala, only dissatisfaction on the one side, and insolent assumption and uneasy suspicion on the other have resulted. There are truer, better, and more enlightened men than he at hand, and it is time that their services were adopted, and their ability brought into useful exercise in Council, in place of the burdensome weight of an unteachable and unworthy puppet, whose idea of equality is that he must sit at the Council table at least three inches higher than men like Rajah Dinkur Rao with ten-fold his brains; and to the exclusion of such as the Rajah of Kurpoorthula, with whom, for earnest good faith and ready intelligence, he cannot be put in comparison. But we forget. It is inexpedient to encourage men of Native race with Christian tendencies. That would be too practical a step towards a real equality. We turn out our troops for the Pagan, and, thus far at least, turn our backs upon the truth-seeking enquirer, lest he should become altogether Christian,—which might be embarrassing!

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

(*From the Mofussilite, March* 28.)

There are infinite "little matters" in which much money may be saved. But we would draw attention to one in particular. We believe that the printing expenses in this country are enormous, and that the Government by looking carefully over them might save some forty or fifty thousand rupees per annum—at least a sum nearly equivalent to the pay of a Judge or a Collector or of five joint Magistrates.

A variety of things are made into books, pamphlets, &c. which might be consigned to the rubbish basket (or tied in a bundle, and placed amongst other rubbish of a like description) without any danger.

We will give one striking instance, or illustration, of these remarks. The monthly "Zillah Decisions," supposing that only 500 copies were struck off,—would cost Government not less than 12,000 Rs. per annum. Now we put it to any man of common sense to say whether the Government, the Public, or the Members of any service see in these monthlies anything to instruct, delight, or edify? Most people use them as "waste paper," and we are credibly informed that the Civil Service cram them into their rubbish baskets unopened and unsoiled. We have heard, indeed, that some gentlemen are grateful to the Government for this abundant supply of paper: but the sooner there is no occasion for such gratitude the better. Even the Sudder monthlies are very seldom read, and then only by those who peruse them out of sheer curiosity—or in search of entertainment. In the name of all that is rational let these useless publications be strangled before their bulk becomes monstrous.

We have not an opportunity of auditing the accounts current of India—or we dare say we could point out fifty items which might easily be diminished in time to come, or abolished entirely. If the Governor General be bent upon economy, let *him* take up these accounts, and set to work vigorously: let him exercise his ingenuity on *things* not *persons*,—who can ill afford any reduction of their present receipts. A Government is very like a domestic establishment, and when the head of the former falls into difficulties of his own creation, or feels himself surrounded by those which others have prepared for him, we should act as does the head of the latter. A sensible man will not cut his Cook, his Khidmutgar, his Sirdar Bearer, or his Chokedar, whose rate of pay has been fixed by himself, and not out of proportion to their labors, and habits of living. He sells his useless furniture, his second arab, takes to beer and sherry, and religiously abstains from more expensive liquors, and gives up the *Calcutta Review*, and his "daily," if in the wildness of his extravagance he ever took in such things. If he were to propose to his servants to cut them—the poor creatures whose poverty compelled them to remain, would be powerless; but a degree of dissatisfaction would be stamped on their features when they beheld the master enjoying many matters with which he might very easily dispense, and of which he would not feel the loss. The Services are poor—and very very many of its members very very hard up. They cannot afford to be cut. Such a measure would not only make a Governor General unpopular and disliked, but hated and despised.

IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCES AND REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

(*From the Hurkaru, March* 25.)

The great improvement in the finances of India, as shown by the recent publication of the government Cash Balances, affords the best justification to the merchants of Calcutta in the memorial they are about to present, praying for a reduction of the import duties to the scale of 1858—a reduction about one-half of what they now stand at. At a large meeting of the *inhabitants* of Calcutta, presided over by the Sheriff, and held on the 26th March, 1859, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Meeting considers the recent Act of the Legislative Council, in greatly increasing the Import Duties, a retrograde step, opposed to the spirit of recent commercial legislation in England; and only justifiable at all, by the pressing exigencies of the public Exchequer: and it is of opinion that so soon as the public finances are restored to a more healthy position by a wise and comprehensive system of taxation these additional duties should be at once removed."

The time has now arrived when the merchants think the duties may fairly be reduced, and they ask that it may be done. It was the same merchants who suggested, and supported, the imposition of an Income Tax, though well knowing that the burthen of it would fall mainly on Europeans; and consistently with what they said and did, they now support the proposal to reduce the import duties, in preference to a reduction of the Income Tax. At the late numerously attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, there was only one member found to propose a reduction of the Income Tax, and his proposal at once fell to the ground for want of a seconder. The Licence Duty, which was a branch of the Income Tax which had set free a large number of those who had paid this tax before, was removed, and the merchants have never complained of its removal, though strong censure has been justly passed, both publicly and privately, on the *way* in which it was done.

The last published return of the Cash Balances gives as the amount on 31st January last being, in round numbers and in English money, £18,615,000, while on 31st January, 1861, the amount was only £12,616,000. At no time since 1858 have the Cash Balances been so large, the nearest approach being in June, 1860, when they stood at £17,197,000. Mr. Laing tells us truly that these Cash Balances afford a just test of the financial position of the country "if there has been no accumulation of arrears and liabilities," and in his recent speech on the occasion of the removal of the Licence Duty, he assured us that no such accumulation had taken place.

The last *Government Gazette* gives the [illegible] for the quarter ending 31st January, of receipts from the Income Tax and Stamp Duties, and [illegible] the result is very satisfactory, these returns show more than ever the great advantage the government is deriving

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from the increase of the Stamp Duties—a tax easily and cheaply collected, and which appears as little objectionable as any tax can be, and very different from the import duties on cotton goods, which appear at this time to possess every vice which a tax can well have. Upon comparing the returns of receipts of Income Tax and Stamp Duties for the quarter November to January, with previous returns, we arrive at the following results, which will interest many of our readers—

The receipts from Income Tax in the quarter are........£ 360,000
Making the total receipts for the three quarters since 1st May £1,402,000
And against Mr. Laing's Estimate for the year to close on 30th April, of £1,948,000

so that it follows, that nearly half a million must be received in the last quarter to bring the year's receipts up to the estimate, and this appears a little doubtful, though we are not likely to be much, if at all, behind hand.

The Stamp Duties shew far better. The receipts in the last quarter are £560,000, or £200,000 more than from the Income Tax, while they are about £100,000 larger than in any previous quarter, and show a new income on the quarter, of £400,000, the receipts in the corresponding quarter of 1859, when the *old* Stamp Duties only were in operation, having been but £159,000.

The receipts for the three quarters are £1,314,000 and exceed the estimate of Mr. Laing for the year, that estimate having been £1,216,000.

The stamps are therefore only £100,000 behind in the race with the Income Tax, while they have in nine months over-passed the estimate for twelve, the Income Tax being somewhat behind hand. What, however, [redacted] sometimes had occasion to comment unfavourably on the proceedings of Bengal Civilians, and especially of Bengal financiers, and it is all the more incumbent on us to perform the pleasing duty of recording their good deeds. If the import duties are reduced, we shall owe it in great measure to a Bengal Civilian, now retired from the service, in England.

PRIMOGENITURE IN OUDH.

(*From the Oudh Gazette, March 26.*)

The last legislative measure which the late Viceroy originated (12th instant), evinces the anxiety felt by him that the condition of the Oudh Talookdars, as settled by himself, should be perpetuated. Satisfied with, and proud of, the results of his efforts to establish a landed aristocracy in this province, by means of the Summary Settlement, and the measures therewith connected, his Lordship naturally felt desirous for the permanency of the system, for which he laboured so heartily and so long, and the growth of which he has watched and fostered with so much care. The settlement itself did not invest the Talookdar's Sunnud with all the solemn sanction which the law was capable of affording. The terms and manner of the settlement left much of uncertainty, which might, in time to come, as the political condition of the province itself changed, become the element of doubt and difficulty. To remedy this was necessary.

In the matter of "succession," for instance, though the powers given to the Talookdars fully secured to every incumbent the right to dispose of his honors and his estates as he chose, and fully secured the heir or nominee his rights in succession, yet the uncertainty arising from the confusion existing in Oudh between the conflicting laws and customs of Mahommedanism and Hindooism, necessarily imperilled the permanence in operation of the great *principle*, which was the mainspring of all Lord Canning's measures in relation to an Oudhean aristocracy. Lord Canning's first aim was, of course, to afford certain tangible marks of Government favour by the Talooks granted—to secure to the people (where this might be done) the restored manorial rule of those who were their chiefs before the rebellion disturbed all such relations—and to mark the clemency of the British rule generally in its dealings with a rebel province: and he sought to make these grants the more acceptable, by hampering them only with conditions "conformable to the principles and usage traditional in the country and dear to the people."

But the ultimate end in view, in the mode adopted to mature the new system, was the introduction and establishment among the Talookdars of the principle of primogeniture as ruling succession; and the Bill before the Council bears mainly on this point. All that had been done in Oudh, by the Viceroy exercising the powers of the Viceroy in Council, is now re-affirmed by that Council with all the circumstance of formal law: this Bill legislating in detail upon principles formerly operating only as generalities: providing for all cases of intestacy: regulating adoptions: defining the extent to which the custom of certain families may operate: and providing especially for the mode in which the principle and rules of primogeniture shall take effect.

The law of succession is codified and simplified for Oudh, thus: in cases where a regular testamentary disposition of the talook and its honors has been effected, the succession is of course plain, in accordance with the will: in cases of intestacy, the estate descends entire "to the natural born heir," the eldest son: failing such heir, an adopted son succeeds; if no son has been adopted by the deceased, the nearest collateral male heir next inherits: failing all these, the widow would take, for her life: and if all these fail, then the estate will be dealt with according to other laws or usages, as if the Bill under notice had never been enacted. It will be seen that the only material difference between these rules, and the principles in force at home, lie in the recognition of adoption as a circumstance of qualification for heirship, opening out a vast field of conflicting laws and customs on the subject, yet dealing with them succinctly and categorically.

The Bill goes further, and, with the view of preserving intact the wealth and position of these new aristocrats, protects their estates from seizure or sale by process of law, unless by special consent and approval of the local Government, sanctioned and confirmed by the Supreme Government. But here the Government have wisely assumed the right of exercising, at any moment, a strong controlling power over the Talookdar. He holds this *privileged* security of his estates at the will of Government. A list of the estates so privileged will be made, and to those on this list alone will the privilege be extended; and the list will be subject to revision at any time, Government reserving the right to place thereupon, or remove therefrom, any estate, at any time.

Another new feature in this important Bill, is the provision whereby certain personal property, in the nature of *heir-looms*, may, on the application of the possessor, or any other interested person, be regularly *entertained*—descending in the same line as the landed estate. This has been done in consideration for the feelings on the point universal in families of rank and wealth in India.

The Bill further provides, "that all disputes of succession, and all other claims and disputes affecting the estate itself, be determined by the local Government, subject to the confirmation of the Governor General in Council: thus giving the Government the charge of watching over these estates and their inheritance, and *rendering their protection a matter of Governmental policy rather than of law*."

The Bill goes still further, and removes all suits and disputes relating to titled lands in Oudh from the cognizance of Civil Courts, restoring the jurisdiction, in all such matters, of the Revenue authorities, subject to appeal to the Chief Commissioner as Financial Commissioner—in effect restoring matters to the *statu quo ante* Act VIII of 1859. Lord Canning deems it "far preferable that, in a country in the condition of Oudh, where our laws and system of legal procedure are not familiar to the people, where the settlement is still a summary one, and where the Government has still to feel its way to a wise, encouraging and beneficial settlement, questions relating to land should, as far as possible, continue to be dealt with as *Revenue* questions, and not be brought within the ordinary scope of the Law Courts."

This instance of all-important legislation, affords ground for comment on the loud pretensions of the so-called British Indian Association of Oudh. If these pretensions had anything in them—if they were anything but the hollowest and most barefaced of shams, we must have found in the initial stages of this Bill—the Oudh Talookdars' Charter—at least some small recognition of the Association's existence. The Viceroy spoke much of the wishes of the Talookdars and of the people, as ascertained in the ordinary way, and through the ordinary channels, utterly ignoring what he must prominently have noticed, had the stupid grandiloquence of their Bengali mouth-piece rested upon the faintest shadow of a fact. Indeed, the matter of such an extraordinary piece of legislation being (though of vital interest to all hereditary Talookdars in Oudh) of no private value to the mere foreign landholder here, and of no personal interest or use in the self-service of arrogance and conceit, as personified in *the* talookdar who constitutes the Association, the business seems not to have elicited from their *soi dissant* official organ, even a passing notice. *Verb Sap.*

INDIAN VERSUS AMERICAN COTTON.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, March 25.*)

The possession of the English cotton market is now the great question of the commercial would. America has had it; can India have it? Bold speakers, some in England, some in India, say that America will always hold it,—that India cannot get it though she do her best. One thing in the abstract, all allow; namely that slavery is a false principle in labor, and that nothing is so ruinous as a false principle; in other words, slavery must *one day* ruin those who look to it for wealth. This being so, the American slave cotton supply cannot be permanent, in the full sense of the word. When and how slavery is to ruin it, is slowly but surely developing itself before the eyes of all who observe closely, and know that God lives, and that right rules the world.

Commerce, however, deals with the concrete. It will have proximate facts and leave ultimate principles to philosophy. None the less sure that slave labor carries ruin in its right hand to those who undertake to live by it, we now lay that eternal verity out of the discussion, and proceed to summon facts, only facts—facts that prove that India has no reason to despair. We do [illegible]lieve that the actual permanence, for any lengthened period, of the Confederate supply of cotton, as commanding the English market and making it useless for India to attempt the supply—is a folly and a chimera. Were the total possible supply from India to be confined to Surat staples and to cotton grown along the Bombay coast, the case would be different. Had not efforts to improve our Indian staples been heretofore mainly conducted by government and been almost untouched by the grand stimulant of personal interest, the case would be different. So would it if new lands were not opening up in every part of India, whose varied soils are to effect changes in the staple which none can foretell. Look at the improvements wrought in the potato, the mango, the plantain, and many other things here which individual, not government action, has refined, and that within very brief periods. These are but indications of what may be done with cotton. *Nil desperandum*, we say: believe and work, and you can do it. Now, then, for facts that bear against the statement that India *cannot* gain a hold worth having, on the English market, nor keep it if she gets it.

A widely copied article from the *Economist*, fully endorsed by the *Times of India*, and entitled *Indian versus American Cotton*, comes just now in our way. And we propose to meet it as drawing too large conclusions from small premises, as ignoring the present actual condition of things in America, and overlooking vital facts touching the cost of raising cotton in the two countries.

We believe, in the first place, that the civil war is so changing the slave's condition, and the relations of things about him, that it is next to impossible that he should ever *again*, as a slave, or even as a freed man, turn out his four million bales of cotton annually at its usual cost, or even the half of it.

The slave's position in America is already sufficiently changed to convince a tolerably close observer that what he has done, he may not do again.

We dare not believe that emancipation is to be soon declared, even in the event of the entire success of the Northern arms. Emancipation is possible, but not probable—what then? We think even then, it is quite clear that we are not to expect the return to cotton-culture, under the whip, of more than a considerable fraction of the three or four millions of American negroes who have been hitherto devoted to it. On the one hand, Mexico is getting occupied by those who will not allow her soil to be farther encroached on by propogandists of slavery. Even Texas, who left Mexico some years since and seceded to the arms of slavery, is raising upland cotton, with some success, by the labor, not of free negroes but of whites,—chiefly immigrant Germans. What may come of this experiment we know not, except that it stretches a *cordon sanitaire* in a quarter where the disease of slavery seemed most likely to spread. In the North, again, slavery has been checked, notwithstanding the people everywhere have made paramount to it the question of their own life or death as a people. This real limitation of the slave power in the North is very variously evidenced.

We have not space to-day for other facts that go to prove the day gone by for ever when slaves can be hunted on Northern soil, or slave uprisings in the South, be kept down by Northern bayonets. And if so we see more than the beginning of the end of American slavery. We cannot shut our eyes to the well defined limitations of of a prairie fire which, ere very long must burn itself out.

Our reference now, however, is to the article entitled "Indian *vs.* American Cotton." This article undertakes to affirm, in *ex cathadra* style, "*The real state of the case.*" It declares in the outset that "entire "misapprehension prevails on this subject," and that "strange and transparent delusions are daily propagated concerning it through the various organs of the Press." In the same modest tone it considers it an abuse of language to say that any prejudice in judging the case can possibly exist in the minds of cotton spinners in that part of the word. It is claimed that in judging the question they grasp the subject in all its relations and rightly weigh all considerations, whether of the past or of the future. We do not accept the argument of the *Economist*, nor believe that, in this instance, he has hit the real state of the caste. This, we believe, will be better understood, in view of a few such facts as those given above, and such as we add here very briefly. (1) We deny that no improvement is to be looked for in the staple of Indian cotton. All fruits, plants, and animals, are found capable of untold modifications by transplantation, crossing, and culture. By a scientific treatment of germination, unexpected results appear, and that often which may be promptly and widely used by the common laborer and least schooled cultivator. To say that Indian cotton, that even Surat cotton must always be what it always has been, and never be improved, seems like one of those "strange and transparent delusions" which this writer so illiberally denounces in those who differ from him. He seems to have forgotten the magnificent deltas of the Ganges and the Indus, though one would imagine that the name of Dacca could hardly have escaped one conversant with cotton. Both these deltas are British possessions, and both are as well supplied with means of transport to the sea as New Orleans itself—the Calcutta of the American States. India can raise only the inferior article, he says, an article permanently and necessarily inferior, and bearing the relation to American cotton of oats to wheat. Upon the unalterable nature of this inferiority which seems to us "an entire misapprehension," he builds his argument. Why, it is scarcely three fourths of a century since the seed of that queen of the cotton plants, the Sea Islands cotton, was first brought over seas from the Babama Islands into Georgia. Thence it subsequently found its way into South Carolina, were the chief part of this crop is now grown. Who shall say that as marked changes are not possible on the shores of India by transplanting and importation. Is no prejudice at work in the denial of such a thing as possible? No one doubts that it is *now* "of shorter fibre than Orleans" or that because "so much more of it" as now gathered, "falls down as dirt or flies off as dust and flock that a pound of Surat makes much less yarn than a pound of Orleans." True enough that by reason of this waste "its value to the manipulator is never more than two thirds that of an equal weight of its American rival." The arch fallacy lies in following up the statement of so obvious a fact with the tremendous *non sequitur*; which the *Economist* takes special pains to italicise,—*and* "*its value never can be more*." Surely, all things are possible to him that believeth, whether in commerce or in creed; at least to an Englishman. "It never can be more" valuable than now! Here is prejudice and assumption with a vengeance! True, we say, it never can be better until it is improved: or, to use the words of the *Economist*, so long as its "(dirty)" quality and and (flocky) character remain unaltered." Quite true.

"There's ne'er a villain living in all Denmark,
"——But—he's an arrant knave!"

There needs no ghost to tell us that. The question is, are the characteristics of Surat to be the characteristics of all Indian cotton through all time. The affirmative answer which the *Economist* gives to this query constitutes, we repeat, the fallacy which mines and destroys his entire argument.

All sorts of improvements, we repeat, are now coming into India as never before since the memory of man. Now is her opportunity; now is the tide in her affairs which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. As she values a high place among the nations let her not make light, as this writer does of "the year or two's start" which is now tendered her, during the American war by a favouring Providence. Two years is time enough for her if she will bestir herself. She may, if she choose, escape from her place of thraldom and low esteem, to such open sailing as will make her mistress of the situation beyond interference or dispute.

No mean authority, Mr. T. Bazley, says, in an article in the *Athenæum* of September 14, 1861, entitled "A Glance at the Cotton Trade," that small supplies of cotton, *as good as that obtained from New Orleans* are now received" (in England) "from India; and the cotton of this vast dependency is certainly improving." What says the *Economist* to this? He seems to lose sight also of another fact which he would do well to bear in mind; namely, that the cost of producing Cotton in America,—though cultivated by men to whom *no wages are paid*, is just about *double* what it is in India. It is three pence the pound in America on the average! And in India but three half pence per pound. Think of that, such as mean to plant cotton in India on lands accessible from the Sea; know that if you can save the present cost of carriage you can save the market of England, and so, in a sense, save India! Surat is not India: nor is the Bombay Presidency India. And it is absurd to treat as fixed for ever in the unalterable nature of things the present and passing accident of the time—namely, that "for every purpose for which Surat is, or can be made available, Orleans is just half as available again." In view of the large variety of Indian cotton plants, how futile is it to argue that the American and the Indian plant "are specifically different." Or that, since the American plant, the "Orleans," is undeniably an exotic in India, we have no resource but to raise inferior cotton to the end of our days. Or that America is sure to supply England cheaper and better than any other country, so long as it shall suit her "to send cotton at all."

Believe not, India, "for it would not be true! "In fact your large outlays for cotton cultivation deny it. The entire argument, for which we now express our respectful but decided dissent, is ruinously based upon too narrow premises. Again, we need not dwell upon the open secret, but the time is near when the American cultivator will cease to work for no wages at all, with the whip at his back, and no hope in the future. With or without emancipation it is not—it need not be,—true, "Southern States of America will always be the cheapest and best cotton field in the "world." If "they have abundant labor," and "extraordinary richness," so has India; if they have capital, great intelligence, and energy, and access to scientific appliances on "the part of the governing race," so has India in equal measure. What means the *Economist*, then, when he says that "*no other country can be named*, beside America, which is not comparatively very deficient in one, or more, of all these necessary elements of cheap production." We doubt it. The assertion is a bold one, and on the part of India we challenge the truth of it.

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LOT 1.

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LOT 2.

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LOT 3.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land being an Oart of one Wheel called or known by the name of Churnee, situate near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and thirty square yards be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under No. 32 and 36 and is bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Lot No. 2, on the West partly by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay, and partly by the Lot No. 4, on the North by Public foot passage called Goven, and on the South by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay.

LOT 4.

Fourthly.—All that other piece or parcel of land being an Oart of one Wheel called or known by the name of Ketkee, with the Cadjan shed thereon, situate near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3005 square yards be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under No. 33 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Oart of Dhondooba Zawba, on the West by the Oart of Gopinath Dadajee, on the North by the Oart of Saboodin Guttay, and on the South by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay.

The plans of the respective lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the office of Messrs. Faithfull & Keir No. 5, Forbes Street, or at the office of the Auctioneers 3 days before the sale. Lot No. 1 may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. on application to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF NEW STEAM ENGINES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms, Two Steam Engines with Boilers &c. complete.

No. 1—is a Portable Steam Engine of 14 horse power, with multitubular Boiler, the whole fitted on wheels to enable it to be applicable to various works in different parts of a property.

Specification of the above.

Fore Carriage, two pair Shafts, 20 furnace Bars, one Gauge Cock, one Salters Gauge, one blow off Cock, one Bolt, 6 feet gutta percha Piping, Governor complete Tallow Cock, Starting Bar, Crank Shaft, complete, 2 Eccentric Straps and Rod, Key for fly Wheel, and 7 Glass Guage Tubes, Fly Wheel, two large Carriage Wheels, two small ditto, Cranked Axle and Funnel.

No. 2—Is a High Pressure horizontal stationary Steam Engine of 12 horse power with Boiler complete, Cylinder 10½ diameter, stroke 18, Cornish Boiler, 14 feet 4 in. long and 5 feet deamater.

Specification of this.

Fly Wheel Governor with Governor Bucket and Crank, 2 Bevel Wheels for Governor Eccentric Rod and Strap, Throtle valve Rod and coupling Crank Shaft, blow off Cock for Boiler, blow off Cock for Cylinder, Manhall Door and Bridges, 8 holding down Plates and Bolts, Wall Box Plummer, Block Damper and Frame, regulating valve, safety valve and overcheck valve for feed. Bull weight for damper. Bull weight for safety valve, Bolts, Steam Pipe and bends, exhaust and service Pipes.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. &c. AT "FREELANDS," CHINCHPOOGLY.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Freelands, Chinchpoogly, the valuable Household property, carriages, horses, &c. of R. C. Rowlands, Esq. C. E., consisting of a set of Richly Cut Glassware, a complete dinner set for 12 of white porcelain, bordered with gold and flowered, a very chaste white and gold breakfast set, a neat Amber and Gold dessert service for 12, another exquisitely painted for 18, double plated Pickle, Cruet, and Egg frames, Decanter Stands, Butter cooler, and Candlesticks, Chairs with and without arms, a strong serviceable sideboard, dining table, a substantial Carved Drawing Room Circular table, Elaborately Open-Carved Chiffoniers and What Not,—a Brussels Carpet in good condition with border, full backed exquisitely wrought drawing room sofas, Pier tables and flower Stand, Drawing room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, &c., a full Compass Grand square Piano Forte by *Broadwood & Sons*, imported expressly to the order of Messrs. Herbert & Co. with Warranty, full and rich in tone and acclimatized, a small Rosewood Harmonium with three Stops, a large Slate Bagatelle table with India rubber Cushions and Balls, Cues, Counting board, &c. a large Terrestrial Globe on Mahogany stand with castors. A treble light Argand Lustre by *Nash* with crystal pendants, an Eight day Clock, by Bennett, Cheapside, London, Statuettes, Table Ornaments, Bigoutrie Engravings and Paintings in Frames, &c., a large four-post Bedstead complete, Camp Beds, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Bathing Tu, &c., Cook-room and Stable Furniture.

A few Water Meters and enamelled Metal wash hand basins with let off Stops.

Rare Plants in Pots, Garden Seats of both English and China design.

AT 1 P. M.

A full sized four-seated Barouche with German shutter complete.

A Brougham suited for one horse or a pair.

A beautiful high caste Grey Arab Horse, well-adapted for a charger, age 6 years.

A beautiful high caste Grey Brougham Horse, age 7 years.

A beautiful high caste Iron Grey Buggy and Brougham Horse, age 6 years.

N. B.—The property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale. Catalogues will shortly be published.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 4th April 1862.

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